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1921

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# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

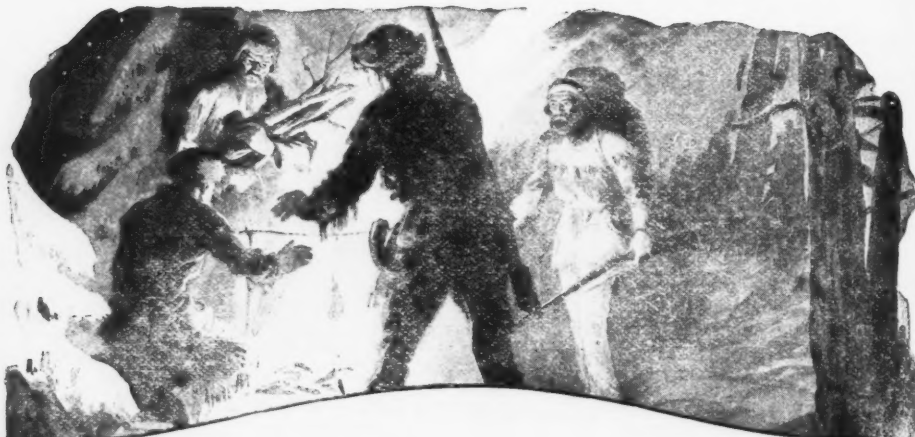


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## Heat at the command of your finger tips

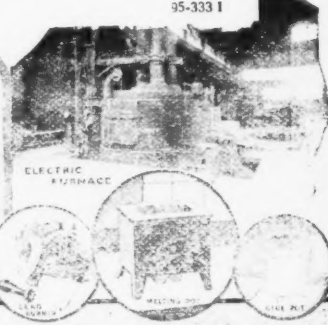
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**IT BURNS COAL**

**IT IS SELF-FEEDING**

**IT IS SELF-REGULATING**

It is the only Colony Brooder giving constantly efficient service in every State in the Union and in nine Foreign Countries. This fact alone puts it in a class by itself.

*The poultrymen's success depends not on what percent he hatches, but upon what percent he raises. Get a NEWTON COLONY BROODER and make your raise a perfect score.*

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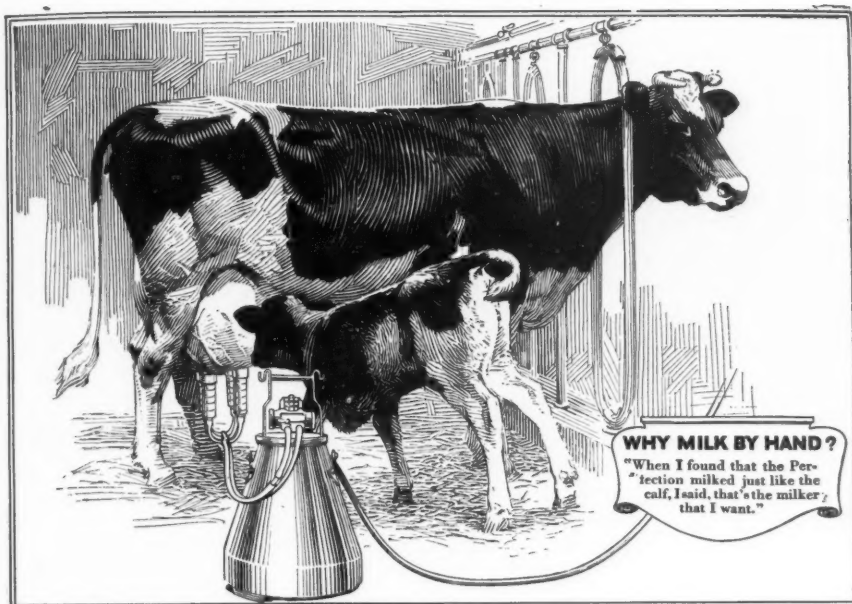
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"Before installing the Perfection I examined all the different makes of milkers, and finally decided on the Perfection Milker because it has the most natural action of any machine I have ever seen." —Geo. Henton.

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Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.



## Introduction to Our Authors

March 1921

### MRS. J. S. LANGFORD

Mrs. Langford, formerly Miss Zoa H. Witherell, attended the Winter Course in the year 1911-12. It was here she met Mr. Langford, who was also a Winter Course student. They were married the same year and have since been on a sixteen-acre poultry farm at Shushan. They keep six hundred single comb White Leghorn hens, and Mrs. Langford says that they have made an average net income of \$1800 a year from them. She lectured at the recent Farmers' Week.

### ALLAN H. BUCKLEY

Mr. Buckley is a very successful poultryman with a plant at Odessa. He started keeping poultry as a pastime while convalescing from an injury, and has since become firmly established in the business. He raises single comb White Leghorns.

### A. R. MANN '04

Dean Mann received his B.S.A. from Cornell in 1904. Since that time he has been professor of dairy industry, secretary and registrar, and professor of agricultural editing. He spent the year 1915-16 in the University of Chicago as professor of rural social organization, receiving his M.S. from that institution in 1916. He was called back to Cornell and in 1917 was appointed dean of the College of Agriculture. He has long been a personal friend of Dr. Jordan.

### D. J. CROSBY

Professor Crosby graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College with a B.S. degree in 1893, and in 1901 received his M.S. from the same college. He has spent thirteen years in the United States Department of Agriculture as specialist in agricultural education, and six years at Cornell as professor of extension teaching. His account of Dr. Jordan's career has especial interest in that he has intimately known Dr. Jordan for fifteen years.

### O. C. KRUM '17

Mr. Krum received his B.S. from Cornell in 1917. During his undergraduate course he specialized in game farming and in 1917 was put in charge of the University game farm. He also does all the teaching in this subject at the University.



**"Ges-ta-na-qua"**

Song of the Iroquois Indian Children at Play

Firefly, firefly, bright little thing,  
Light me to bed and my song I will sing;  
Give me your light as you fly o'er my head  
That merrily I may go to my bed;  
Give me your light o'er the grass as you creep  
That joyfully I may go to my sleep.

Come little firefly, frail little beast,  
Come and I'll make you tomorrow a feast;  
Come little candle, that flies as I sing,  
Bright little fairybug, night's little king,  
Come, and I'll dance as you guide me along,  
Come, and I'll pay you, my friend, with a song.

*—Translated by Erl Bates.*



# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

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Number 6

## Woman's Niche Is in the Poultry Field

First, Marry a Poultryman; Then Become as Much Interested in the Business  
as in the Man

BY MRS. J. S. LANGFORD

Shushan, New York

WHEN I was asked to write on our experiences in poultry farming, I decided to mention as a first bit of advice to any unmarried woman thinking of starting in the hen business: Marry a poultryman! My nine years' experience as a partner gives it my strongest approval. The farmer's wife is her husband's business partner, and especially is this true on a poultry farm. Probably you will not all follow my advice as to marrying, but at any rate I must say that the poultry business is a most interesting one and should have more women in it. Contrary to the belief of many people it involves much work, and special attention to detail; but as my husband's partner, I can say I am "strong" for poultry farming, and the many pleasures and interesting things to be gotten from it aside from making money make it very attractive work.

Probably most of you are already located on farms, so I will not touch on choosing a location, but I do want to give some points in laying out plans for convenience.

Starting out from the barn and feed

room for the many chores, you make a complete circle and finish at the barn with no steps to retrace. If it is just growing stock to feed or care for, you can return from the cockerel house to the barn, and in caring for the laying birds you do not enter the young stock pastures at all. Adaptations of this plan may help whether you are growing many or few birds.

First comes the selection of stock. If buying eggs, purchase them from good stock of whatever variety you decide to keep. Obtain them either from certified hens or from stock you know. If incubating them yourself, by all means keep an incubator record. You can get the plans for such records from the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Have a standard make incubator and take care in operating it. No one can expect strong chicks from a carelessly run machine. At hatching time discard any weak chicks at once. We think it essential to first give a drink of thick sour milk, dipping each beak into it. Then we give grit and charcoal, rolled oats, a good grade of commercial chick feed and a dry mash composed of 3

parts bran, 3 of standard middlings, 3 of cornmeal, 3 of beef scrap, and 1 of bone meal.

This mash is always available dry. It is also fed wet with thick sour milk three times a day to start the chicks

pullets, since they eat more and make more droppings containing more moisture than do old hens. The scratch ration we use for laying birds is: 2 parts wheat, 2 of corn, and 1 of oats. Our dry mash for laying stock is: 100 lbs.



Poultry farming ought to return you a comfortable income, with lots of hard work and lots of pleasure

growing well, but is reduced gradually and then finally cut out.

Most people hatch eggs early, but our experience has indicated May 20 to June 10 to be best. We use A-shaped colony brooder houses. The first two weeks of a chick's life is important and much future success depends on the care they receive then. Feed often and only what they will clean up readily. It's lots of fun to watch and care for little chicks. Separate your cockerels as soon as you can distinguish them (with Leghorns this is when they are about ten days old); select plenty of those which develop first for your future breeders. After they are about five or six weeks old feed scratch grain and hopper feed dry mash.

We raise each year between three and four hundred pullets. These have five acres to run in, part orchard, part corn, and part grass. When birds start laying, usually about the middle of October, transfer them to the laying house. They should come to two-thirds production by the end of November. One point to emphasize is plenty of ventilation for the

corn meal, 100 lbs. standard middlings, 75 lbs. bran, 85 lbs. beef scrap, 15 lbs. charcoal, and 1½ lbs. salt. To this we add for molting hens 15 lbs. oil meal. And plenty of clean water is always available.

The success of a flock of laying hens depends in a large degree on the feeder. You should observe your birds and regulate the amount of grain fed so as to keep up a maximum consumption of food.

We give the pullets artificial light about November 1, bringing it up gradually to furnish a twelve-hour day, and continue until about March 1. Evening lights suit both our convenience and our climatic conditions. Serve a "light lunch" to the pullets at four o'clock, and the main feeding at half-past six. We use no lights for breeding hens. I believe that high-producing hens should have a rest in order to produce eggs that will hatch vigorous chicks. Especially does this apply when hatching is as late as May and June. The hens are looked over once a week during the summer.

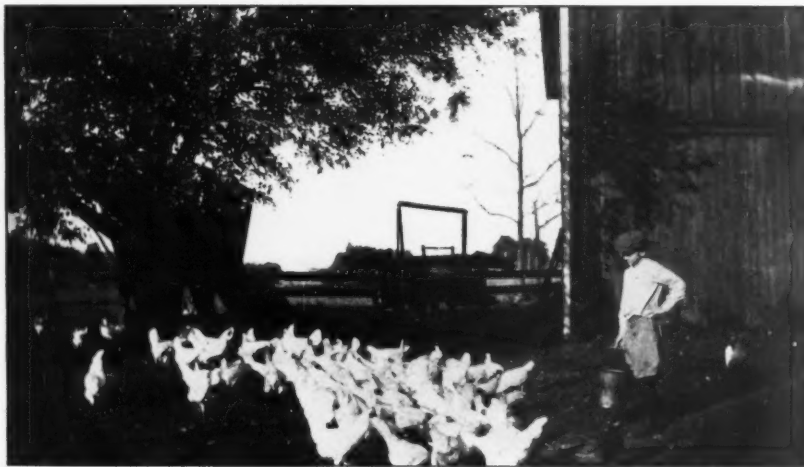
Every year we have culled out birds that molted before October 1.

Choose your breeders with great care. Only strong vigorous birds with long deep bodies and abdomens, of good weight and well bleached out shanks and beaks should be selected. I thoroughly believe in the certification of birds as done by Cornell, and also in a most rigid selection of hatching eggs.

If you wish to improve a poor flock you may do it by purchasing male birds of proven ancestry. But if your flock is even moderately good, I think you stand a far better chance of improving it by selecting your own cockerels and mating them back to your selected hens, for you can not know how birds from other flocks will mix or "nick" with yours. With good stock there is far more danger of deterioration from introducing new blood, than from lack of new blood. If you will look up the pedigrees of famous families of almost any

If each has the same defect you may expect that defect intensified, just as much as you may expect improvement in good points. It certainly seems time that the foolish horror of inbreeding was done away with, and in fact the fallacy is far less prevalent than it was. Many breeders do not advocate it, however, and many poultrymen insist on getting stock not akin to their own. We have had several poultry growers really become indignant and even suspicious of our intentions when we advised them not to purchase stock from us but to use their own. One woman in particular asked Mr. Langford why he did not want to sell her any birds. When he explained that he was simply advising her to do what he thought best for her flock, she said, "Well, I'll take them anyhow."

One point to have in mind regarding either line or inbreeding is that in mating back your cockerels you would only occasionally get a mating of son to



"The success of a flock of laying hens depends in a large degree on the feeder"

variety of livestock you will find them most intensely inbred. It had to be done, for by introducing new blood a man would never have well-fixed characters preserved in his stock. Remember that inbred animals are more potent than any others. It takes judgment in selecting birds for breeding.

mother. For example, in a flock of 150 breeding hens you would use about six cockerels, and there could at the most be but six mothers in the flock, the remainder being aunts and great aunts, grandmothers and great grandmothers, and some "great-great" female ances-

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# Trap Nesting with High Laying Leghorns

Several Years' Successful Experience with the "Babcock Test"

of Poultry Husbandry

BY ALLEN H. BULKLEY

Odessa, New York

**T**HE average egg production of this state and of the nation is too low.

It costs no more to feed and care for exceptional layers than for the birds that lay from 90 to 120 eggs a year, but there is a decided difference in the net profits from the eggs laid and also in the intrinsic value of the birds. The Missouri Experiment Station, in determining the relative value of layers, states that the bird that lays 150 eggs is worth five times as much as her sister that lays 100.

Having these facts in mind when I entered the poultry business I determined to do everything within my power to increase the egg production of my own birds; and, acting upon the advice of the department of poultry husbandry of Cornell University, I have used trap nests extensively from the beginning, as the surest means to that end.

Just as the stop watch tells us the speed of our horses, and the scales the individual production of our cows, so does the trap nest give us the authentic production of our layers.

There are difficulties in using trap nests that must not be overlooked. In the first place the nests must be kept free of birds, and that means from four to six trips daily to take the birds off and enter the numbers on the temporary sheets, even with one nest for every three or four birds. We trap from 250 to 300 birds yearly and it takes about a half an hour for two or three of these trips when the birds are laying heavily. The transferring of the records to the permanent monthly sheets also takes a lot of time, but there is a great satisfaction in seeing the records of the birds grow, and there is also the incen-

tive that there may be some "Lady Eglantines" in the making.

As you will admit, it would be largely wasted time if, after obtaining the records of production of the individual birds, some definite check were not placed on their ability to reproduce their equals or superiors as layers.

For that reason it is necessary to be able to identify the progeny of the highest producers. All birds with records of 200 or more eggs in their pullet year are trap nested each succeeding year of their lives during the breeding season, providing they possess the physical qualifications for "Cornell Certification." Their eggs are marked with the numbers of their leg bands, and on the last turning of the eggs in the incubator each hen's eggs are placed by themselves in cheese cloth sacks. The eggs hatch quite as well as they do when left loose on the trays, and the chicks are as strong, providing they are removed from the sacks as soon as they have finished hatching and have thoroughly dried, thereby avoiding overheating on the egg tray, since they are closely confined in the sacks. On removal from the sacks, each chick is leg banded with a numbered aluminum pigeon band, and the dam of the chicks credited with the numbers. The chicks are then put in the nursery drawers of the incubator and allowed to thoroughly harden before removal to the brooder house. At three to four weeks of age the chicks outgrow the leg bands and they are removed from the wing, a small hole is pierced through the wing, and the band inserted and locked. This does not hurt the chick in the slightest degree unless the operator is careless and hits a vein, for no flesh is touched.



These Leghorns all look like good producers, but external appearances are often deceiving. The trap nest will tell exactly what each hen can do

By this method we know the absolute parentage of each chick, and are able to check the highest producers as to hatchability of their eggs, the vitality and manner of development of their progeny, and their own prepotency as breeders through the records made in the trap nests by their daughters.

With the birds of high egg records and also the Cornell certification band, but whose records were under 200 eggs in their pullet year, we number the eggs with the pen number, hatch the eggs separately by pen, and toe-punch the chicks.

We are unable to check the progeny of these matings quite so closely as by individually pedigreeing the chicks, but we know that the males and females in the breeding pens were all superior individuals, and can easily tell from which matings we obtain our best producers. We can then intensify the blood of those matings in later breeding.

The trap nest is the only definite check on the individual hen. All other means of selection are based on the study of the type of hen that is

usually the high producer, as proven by records made in trap nests. Without any doubt, a number of poultry authorities can judge a hen's productive ability very closely by the external characteristics of the bird, but to one who can do this there are thousands who can not judge them with any degree of accuracy within 75 to 150 eggs of actual production.

Let us take, for instance, a closely selected flock of 50 birds. Selection is made late in the fall, and all birds are of approximately the same physical characteristics. Twenty of these birds laid from 170-180 eggs; ten from 180-190; ten from 190-200, and the remaining ten from 200-250 eggs. Bear in mind that all these birds are excellent specimens from the utility standpoint; yet I wonder how many men could pick out the ten birds that laid over 200 eggs, to say nothing of the individual that laid 250. There is a decided difference in the individual returns from these birds in dollars and cents, also in their value as breeders, and I dare say there is not one poultryman in the country who would not prefer mating



his birds to the sons of the hens that laid over 200 eggs, in preference to the sons of the birds that laid from 170-180 eggs. Every bird of the fifty may show by the Hogan method of selection that she laid 250 eggs, yet under normal conditions just one bird in the fifty actually laid them. In judging them this way we must assume that the internal organs are perfect, also the weather, care, and the proper food for each hen's individual needs, in order to accomplish this perfect score.

All poultry authorities agree on the importance of using males of high egg pedigree in the breeding pens, and I maintain that the only way to realize the maximum results in so doing is to know the actual records of the males dams. The farther the pedigrees of high production can be carried back, further checked by the trap nest records of the males sisters, so much the better. The more years of productivity of the males' dams, backed by performance of daughters for two or more years, as further proof of prepotency, just so much more sure are we of success.

Due to the amount of detail work already carried on at this farm, we have never trap nested birds the full laying period after their pullet year. The following table in giving the records of our entry in the Cornell Advanced Registry of 1919-20, and their pullet records, made on this farm in 1918-19, is the first authentic check we have on two complete laying years.

Hen Number	Advanced Registry	Pullet Record	Two-year Record
1283	160	183	343
1285	207	222	429
1292	167	162	329
1295	23	204	227
1296	147	188	335
1297	227	215	442
1298	201	180	381
1303	156	221	377
3305	125	204	329

The nine birds averaged 197  $\frac{2}{3}$  eggs their pullet year, 157 eggs their second year, and 354  $\frac{2}{3}$  eggs for two years.

Hen No. 1295 showed early in the

season that she was not producing, and that she would not produce, without doubt having laid herself out her pullet year. Had she been on this farm instead of in competition she would have been culled early in the spring. The official records of hens 1303 and 3305 do not do justice to the birds, and my conclusion is that they laid a number of eggs on the floor. I base that conclusion on the fact that they laid late in the fall, were in good condition, and because their cycles the first year showed their ability to make eggs rapidly.

Even so, the official records are final, and with a noticeably poor producer in the flock they laid 40  $\frac{2}{3}$  eggs less the second laying year than in their pullet year. Discarding the poor producer, they laid 23  $\frac{1}{8}$  eggs less, which, without doubt, is a closer estimate on the difference in productivity between the first and second laying year of high producing birds with strong constitutions.

Can you realize the possibilities of breeding from the sons and daughters of proven, prepotent, high record hens that have the strength and ability to lay eggs in unusual numbers for several years? I am frank in saying that I can not, but I firmly believe that maximum egg production has in no way been reached.

I have endeavored to explain the difficulties and the advantages of the trap nest from my own experience in using them from the fall of 1916 to the fall of 1920. This comprises four complete laying years with four distinct lots of pullets, and I submit the average of these birds for each year.

1916-17—137 birds averaged 129 eggs

1917-18—225 birds averaged 141 eggs

1918-19—240 birds averaged 151 eggs

1919-20—275 birds averaged 159 eggs

High individual records have ranged from 235 to 277 eggs. The above averages include the records of birds that died, providing they had laid for more than four months; also the records of birds that showed by their type as well as their records early in the year that they were ordinary producers, but

(Continued on page 342)



# Game Farming in New York State

How Private Estates and Commercial Ventures are Developing this Industry

BY OLIN C. KRUM

Instructor in Game Farming at Cornell University

**B**ECAUSE we have so recently secured our game farm here at Cornell and because we pride ourselves in being the first institution in the country to offer courses of instruction in the propagation of our wild fur-

pire down thru the period of chivalry to the very threshold of the recent war, the interests of fashion were centered on hunt and chase, on grouse moor, pheasant covert, partridge manor, and deer park. Horse and hound, falcon



Artificial ponds form part of the experimental game farm at Cornell

red and feathered friends, we are apt to think of this as a new and undeveloped field. That we have not seen its full development is undoubtedly true; but that we are approaching something strictly novel, is not borne out by a study of history running back into medieval times.

In the days of the baronial system in Europe vegetables, fruit, and wines, butter, eggs, and milk were supplied to the tables of the lords and landed owners from the garden patches and lowly stables of their humblest serfs, and slight concern was given by lord or lady, squire or dame, to the quantity or quality of its production. However, from the days of the great Roman Em-

and saddle, setter and retriever, covert-shooting and the drive, forester, keeper, and huntsman, all had their day. Nothing short of a world war could even temporarily check man's interest in the great outdoor sports, contributing, as they did, so much to the pleasure and strength of the peoples of those ancient and modern nations.

Naturally the time soon came with the rapidly congesting population, the increasing number of sportsmen, and the breaking up of the great landed estates when nature alone could not produce all that was needed. Even a system of private wardens, or beat keepers, as they are called, more country wide and thoro than we Americans can

dream of, for destroying natural enemies and for protection from the poacher, was insufficient. The one solution came in the intensive semi-artificial methods, which we know as game farming.

In America we are not called upon to produce 50,000 partridges for one man and a few friends to shoot down in six weeks of hunting. Our private estates, numerous as they are, still represent but a small fraction of the area and hunting activities of a democratic country larger in extent than all of the sporting countries of the old world put together. We face today, however, the supplying of over three million licensed guns. Our countrysides, whose waste land is being gradually reclaimed and whose agriculture is becoming more intensive, have felt the strain on their natural stock too long, and we, like Europe, face the problem of artificial propagation to supplement the inadequacy of the wild.

Like Europe we must produce if we would kill, and replace where we have destroyed, if there is to be anything to attract ever increasing millions of American men who take to the field for sport, and if we are to have seed for the generations to come.

The game farm of today owes its origin and present rapid development to the diminution of our wild game life and the necessary elimination of market hunting. Its future is assured by the increasing demand for its product. A recent survey of the estates and farms of New York and a study of the country wide industry has brought more strongly to our attention its coming place as a fixed and growing business.

On these places, of some 150 species of game birds which have bred in captivity, the ringneck pheasant, a mongrel but worthy immigrant from Asia, and the Mallard duck, native of the whole northern continent, predominate, principally because of the simplicity of their care, their adaptability to large scale production, and because we have so closely copied our neighbors across

the ocean. Bob-white, the Ruffed Grouse, the Wild Turkey, and many of our waterfowl are no less worthy and no more deserving of extinction along with the passenger pigeon and the Laborador duck. It is to be hoped that they will receive more of that attention which is the natural result of finding methods suited to the establishing of another new species in the artificial environment which we are forced to supply them in captivity. When this comes to pass, and these birds are produced as cheaply and in such quantities as are pheasants, those states less taken up with woodland and mountain waste than Pennsylvania, can, like Pennsylvania, have an annual production of thousands of tons of game. Then quail on toast can again appear on our breakfast tables.

In this brief resume of York State game farms let us begin with the private estates. We find them centered within a radius of one hundred miles of New York City. Long Island has a large proportion. Of the same general nature are the clubs formed by groups of from thirty to sixty men of more modest means, who are enabled by incorporation to enjoy the privileges of the private estate with but a small individual expense.

On these places the shooting may be carried on by covert-shooting and the "drive." In the former the pheasants are released before the season begins, or just previous to the shooting. In one instance 30,000 acres of land were leased from the farmers for hunting privileges. The time honored method with gun and dog is then relied upon to bring in a modest bag. One of the estates which has developed the drive has purchased 3800 acres for pheasant shooting. The birds are free to roam over this whole track of woodland, corn fields, and bay berry patches until early in November. Beaters in white uniforms then round up the birds over about 100 acres at a time and drive them so that they are forced to fly home over a shallow valley in which the

guns are stationed to receive them. Duck driving requires far less area, since the birds are released from confinement to fly low or high, to right or left, fast or slow, erratic or straight to the home pond, while the sportsmen in

At least nineteen state game farms are now in operation. New York has four of these, including the experimental farm at Cornell, distributing in all about 12,000 pheasants and 60 to 80,000 eggs yearly. The attitude of con-



Feeding time for part of a flock of 2900 Mallards on a private game farm near Clove Valley

the valley below will waste ten shells to every bird brought down. To the uninitiated this method of hunting will seem tame and unsportsman like; and indeed the average person will find the old way more pleasing, even tho the bag be much smaller. Most estates find 1500 ducks or 1000 pheasants adequate for a season, but one active New York Club has produced 2800 Mallards and 3600 pheasants for the past season to add to a covert rich in the ordinary run of game birds, deer and rabbits.

The least that can be said for these places from the public point of view is that they supply labor and training for many skilled keepers, and that the country about them is usually well stocked by the birds which escape from season to season.

servation commissions and state legislatures is that it is only just to supply the hunter with something to shoot in return for the license money which he has paid out. New York used \$32,000 for bird propagation out of \$220,000 taken in for game licenses during the season of 1918.

Of the 139 licensed game breeders in New York State last year, our census shows a considerable proportion who rear birds simply for the pleasure of it and sell only when there is more stock than room. When game breeding is conducted under semi-natural conditions little care is needed to produce an attractive and often remunerative pastime.

As might be expected, with estates

(Continued on page 344)

## Doctor Whitman H. Jordan Resigns

Leaves the Directorship of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in June

BY A. R. MANN

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University

THE retirement of Dr. Whitman H. Jordan as Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station brings to a close an administration which holds foremost place in its contribution to the advancement of agricultural science in the United States. In a remarkable degree has Dr. Jordan met successfully the dual responsibilities of his office, holding high the scientific work of his Station and at the same time maintaining intimate and helpful contact with the varied agricultural movements and problems in the State and Nation.

Among scientists, Dr. Jordan has made his place both by his personal contributions and by his exceptional ability in the difficult and delicate task of administering research in such a way as to enable his associates to put forth their best. Among farmers he has established himself by his clear thinking, sound judgment, fearless courage, and forceful address. A man of positive convictions, he has justified his right to be positive by his long and eminently successful experience and his unbroken habit of careful analyses. The State has been fortunate to have his able leadership for a quarter of a century; and it can ill afford to lose his strong guiding hand at the present time.

The New York Station has achieved high recognition among research work-

ers everywhere; and it has been well merited. A large measure of credit rightly attaches to its Director for his wise selection of associates, his success in procuring for them facilities for their work, and his ability to hold before them high ideals in research and to guide them in outlining their problems. It is just these factors which have made possible the many notable contributions of the Station to our permanent equipment of knowledge and which have given the Station nation-wide influence.

Heavy administrative duties and the necessity of meeting a never ceasing stream of public responsibilities prevent one's doing many things which one especially cherishes. Dr. Jordan has not completed his life work. He is wisely yielding the exacting burdens of administration to other shoulders while he is yet alert in mind and body in order that he may have strength and leisure to accomplish other tasks he has set for himself. While we shall miss him keenly, we can rejoice that he is to be set free to do his own bidding. He leaves his Station on a firm basis, high in the confidence of farmers and of scientific workers alike.

Speaking for the State College of Agriculture I cannot omit saying that the undisturbed harmony and good will which has existed with the experiment



Doctor W. H. Jordan, for Twenty-five Years Director of the Geneva Station

station has been a constant gratification. The generous, considerate, and helpful attitude of the Director of the State Station has been a large contributing cause. While both institutions are charged by law to engage in research and both must go to the State for funds, competition for funds has been absent,

co-operation has been present, and both have been enabled to pursue their undertakings in a spirit of mutual regard and encouragement.

The State College of Agriculture wishes Dr. Jordan well in his years of freedom, and well-earned pride and joy in the results of his labors.

## A Short Summary of Dr. Jordan's Career

Suggesting Some of the Work Accomplished Before and During  
Twenty-five Years as Director

BY D. J. CROSBY

Professor of Extension at Cornell University

**D**R. Whitman Howard Jordan, for 25 years director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, has submitted his resignation to the station board of control, to be effective June 30.

Doctor Jordan's career as a chemist and an investigator of problems in animal and human nutrition began in 1878 with his work as assistant chemist under Director W. O. Atwater in the first agricultural experiment station in the United States, at Middletown, Connecticut.

Following this service he was instructor at the University of Maine one year, professor of agricultural chemistry at Pennsylvania State College 1881-1885, and director of the Maine experiment station 1885-1896. He came to his present position at Geneva in 1896. In 1920, when an affiliation with the Geneva station was effected, he was made professor of animal nutrition in the New York State College of Agriculture.

In spite of the fact that he has occupied administrative positions for 36

years, Doctor Jordan has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, has written many bulletins, and is author of two well known college text books—*The Feeding of Animals*, 1901, and *Principles of Human Nutrition*, 1912.

His life has been a full and useful one in many other ways. For 16 years (1903-1919) he was a member of the executive committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In 1917-18 he was chairman of the committee for the middle states which investigated the milk situation in New York City. He has long been active in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and also in the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

Doctor Jordan received his B.S. degree at the University of Maine in 1875 and his M.S. at Cornell in 1878. He was given the degree Doctor of Science by the University of Maine in 1896 and that of Doctor of Laws by the Michigan Agricultural College on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary in 1907, and also by Hobart College in 1911.



# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

FOUNDED 1903 INCORPORATED 1914

## NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

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ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH, 1921

**G**UILT begins to creep over us when we stop to think of the large amount of space that has been used on this page to announce things. We feel like a good many preachers should feel who use half of the time designated for Sunday morning devotional exercises to announce the program for the coming week. Benefit teas and coffees, a few more or less beneficial bridge parties, bazaars, and what not, are thundered out and flaunted before the faces of the congregation without mercy. And very likely the announcements are better kept in mind by the flock than the text of the sermon.

Well, after all, the news is the thing, and we take no small amount of pleasure in publishing the names of those chosen to steer THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN thru its course for the year 1921-22, beginning with the June issue. These elections were made as provided for in

the constitution at the annual meeting of the Cornell Countryman Association during the past Farmers' Week.

L. A. Zehner '22, will be next year's editor; H. A. R. Huschke '22, business manager; C. M. Buck '22, circulation manager; E. B. Sullivan '19, alumni editor; Girard Hammond '18, alumni assistant manager. Professor W. I. Meyers '14, was chosen as the faculty alumni member on the Board of Directors, taking Doctor Warren's place; James B. Taylor of the city of Ithaca was re-elected to the Board, and T. K. Bullard '22, becomes the Board representative from the undergraduate body.

We have no fears or misgivings over these elections; THE COUNTRYMAN will both prosper and grow in the year to come. And because we can't let the opportunity slip by, let us pass on just this one thought for mental digestion by our successors, namely: *Service*.

**W**E are glad to publish the following letter and correction from Professor James D. Brew, who wrote on the "Past and Present of Milking Machines" in the December COUNTRYMAN:

"My attention has been called to an error in the article on "Past and Present of Milking Machines" written in the December number of THE COUNTRYMAN. The statement is made that 'The first simple suction machine was made by Anna Baldwin of Newark, New Jersey, in 1878.' This same statement is made in Erf's Bulletin 140, of the Kansas Station, which gives a rather complete history of the development of milking machines, but does not give credit to another inventor, L. O. Colvin, who had taken out from 1860-1869 several patents on a fairly successful machine. This machine milked only one cow at a time and therefore no labor was saved.

"While the first Sharples Machine appeared about 1902, yet it was not offered regularly for sale until several years later. The present type of Burrell, Kennedy and Lawrence machine

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## What the Nutritional Clinic Course Has Been Doing

BY IRENE ZAPF, '21

**C**LASSES in nutritional clinic work are conducted by the home economics department of the Agricultural College. The practical experience is obtained thru the co-operation of the public schools. During the fall semester just past the work was carried on after school hours, four to five o'clock, at the West Hill school of Ithaca.

The height, weight, and age of the pupils of the third and fourth grades was taken. By the use of these figures and a standard height and weight chart, children who were underweight were sorted out. Twenty-four children of this grade were selected for the Nutrition or Health class, as it was called.

The class met once a week, and was conducted by eight senior girls from the College under the supervision of Professor Helen Monsch. Each girl had special charge of three of the children. At every meeting the children were weighed and the weights recorded on the class chart and on individual charts. On the class chart a red star was given to everyone who had gained at all during the week, and a gold star to the child who had gained the most. The individual chart consisted of a normal weight curve and the actual weight curve. The normal weight curve was in red and was called "the safety base." It was the aim to bring each child up to the Safety Base.

While some of the children were being weighed, the rest played games under the direction of the Game Leader for the day. Whenever possible these games were played out of doors to encourage the children to spend more time in the fresh air.

Each week after all the members of the class were weighed, a simple lesson on one of the health rules was taught by one of the college students. The course thus given included discussions on the following subjects: milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, cereals, cleanliness, play, rest, and sleep. The lessons were planned to be simple, interesting, and direct, so that the pupils could easily grasp them, and an attempt was made to bring all the pupils into the discussion.

Thus in the lesson on cleanliness, the teacher concealed the soap, towels, and tooth-brush, within a box. From this she drew them out one at a time. Most of the information concerning their use was supplied by the children, and then the main facts were organized and given back to them by the teacher. At the end of this discussion each child received a nail file as a reminder. One of the most interesting lessons was about eggs, which was presented as a play in which each child had a part.

After the food discussion, simple dishes, such as cocoa, creamed carrots and peas, and whole cereals with dried fruits, were served. The method of preparation of these dishes and simple health rules were sent home on mimeographed sheets with the children so that the parents might understand and lend a helping hand. At the end of the period three cheers were given for the child who had gained the most for the week and therefore received the gold star. Then all others who had gained, the winners of red stars, stood in the front of the room and were cheered as a group.

(Continued on page 346)



## Former Student Notes



### A Real Annual Meeting

The attendance at the business meeting of the Alumni Association was not large, but the results accomplished compare favorably with those of any meeting in recent years. A real long term program was adopted. It was organized in such a way that some individual is responsible for every part of it. Committees are appointed for every project and these committees are so named that geographically it will be possible for them to meet. Moreover, much work will be done through a director who is to be selected in every county in the state. What is perhaps most important of all, the projects adopted are such that every Association member may take part in them.

Four projects claimed most of the attention of the meeting. The movement to encourage farm boys and girls to enter the College of Agriculture was placed in charge of a committee. H. B. Knapp urged that the project be made broad enough to include all forms of agricultural education in the state, and the idea was received with much favor, so that the committee will not limit itself to the College of Agriculture enrollment.

Another project which is really subsidiary to the first consists in an effort to get THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN into the high schools, especially rural high schools, in order to interest farm boys

and girls in the College of Agriculture. The plan is to urge individual former students to send THE COUNTRYMAN to a high school in which they are interested. Many former students at the meeting were enrolled before the motion was voted on. A committee will solicit further subscription throughout the state. The alumni editor will be pleased to receive subscriptions for your local high school.

### Will Offer Prize for Scholarship

A motion was made by Professor C. H. Royce and passed providing that the prize offered by the Alumni Association to the student having the highest scholastic standing in the College of Agriculture will be awarded for the present Senior class and the present Junior class. This prize amounts to \$25 at present.

The matter of county organization was discussed and the appointment of county directors was referred to the Executive Committee. A live director in every county will be of much service in pushing through the program of the Alumni Association.

Financially, the Association has a small balance on hand. We have about 425 members, which should be increased to 1000 as a minimum, for there are now about 5000 former students of the College of Agriculture.

Facts concerning the College of Ag-

(Continued on page 332)

'06 B.S.A.—John H. Barron was born on a Livingston County farm. After finishing his preliminary education at the Nunda High School he entered the College of Agriculture and graduated in June, 1906, with a B.S.A. degree. During his senior year he was elected to the Sigma Xi society.

Immediately after his graduation he went to the Pennsylvania State College, remaining about two and one-half years. During this period his attention was chiefly given over to the work of the experiment station, especially to the variety work with wheat and oats, and to the fertilizer test plots for which the Pennsylvania Experiment Station is noted. A few students also came under his supervision.

During the summer of 1909 and 1910 Mr. Barron devoted himself to farming in Livingston County. The winters were passed in Farmer's Institute work in New York State, the direction of the work being in the hands of R. A. Pearson '99, then Commissioner of Agriculture in New York.

In March, 1911, a new movement in agriculture was inaugurated—the farm bureau movement. The Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating, established the first farm bureau in the United States; and John H. Barron was chosen as the first farm bureau manager to guide the new enterprise. He established his office in the city of Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y. As indicated by the enumeration of the parties co-operating in the establishment of the bureau, Broome County farmers were not consulted. This, however, was soon seen to be a mistake, and within a year a law



Professor John H. Barron '06, manager of the first farm bureau

was passed in New York State authorizing County Boards of Supervisors, to grant money to farm bureaus. The Broome County Board of Supervisors, as soon as possible after they had authorization to do so, made an appropriation of \$1000 for the work, and thus a beginning in securing local support for farm bureaus was made. Broome County farmers also joined the agricultural division of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, thus furnishing the germ of the idea of farm bureau membership. In addition to aiding in the advances noted above relative to farm bureau organization, Mr. Barron established the idea that the farm bureau is primarily an educational enterprise. He carried on demonstrations with lime, fertilizers, and improved varieties of seed, and showed how to renovate orchards, spray potatoes, and the like. He took the teachings of the colleges

and the experiment stations to the farmers and adapted them to their use. He held meetings in farm homes, in school houses, and in churches, to discuss the results and to make plans for demonstration work. The farm bureau movement in Broome County had passed thru these stages when Mr. Barron left the work in the spring of 1913.

On leaving the farm bureau the subject of our sketch went back to farming in Livingston County. At odd times he was called on for Farmer's Institute work by the State Department of Agriculture, and to teach in Extension Schools by the College of Agriculture. In November, 1914, he came to the New York State College of Agriculture as extension professor of farm crops and has continued in the service since that time.

This position has given him opportunity to shape the crop demonstration programs of all the county agents in New York, as it has been the policy to conduct all the crop extension work thru the farm bureau system. The chief accomplishments have been the awakening of New York State farmers to the fact that varieties of corn which nearly mature are better for silage than those which do not mature to the fact that New York State pastures can be greatly improved, and economically, by the judicious use of fertilizers and pasture mixtures and to the fact that improved seed from the region naturally fitted to produce the particular seed is an important factor for success with crops. Instances of the success of this work are afforded by the Suffolk Corn Association which was organized under the direction of Professor Barron and the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, and which during the past four seasons has distributed to New York State farmers more than 50,000 bushels of Luce's Favorite corn, an excellent variety for silage in many parts of New York and by the seed work of the G. L. F. Exchange which in addition to large quantities of several other kinds of seeds this season is distributing to New York farmers more than 100,000 pounds of

Northwestern alfalfa seed, mostly of the Grimm variety. Farmers who use this seed will be more certain of success in securing stands and more certain of good yields than those who use the common run of seed.

About March 20, 1921, the tenth birthday of the Broome County Farm Bureau and the general farm bureau movement is to be celebrated in Binghamton. It is needless to say that Professor Barron has been invited to attend and take part in the program.

(Continued from page 330)

riculture was the topic of Dean Mann's address, an illuminating discussion of the progress of the College during the past year and the outlook for the future. Every former student should have heard this.

Mr. F. S. Barlow of Cooperstown was re-elected president of the Association, and Mr. L. W. Crittenden, an enthusiastic alumnus and farm bureau manager in Allegany County, was elected secretary-treasurer. A complete list of the new officers and the committees will be available for the April issue.

#### Much Eating and Talking

The supper was the most successful ever given by the Association. The seating capacity of the Home Economics Auditorium is limited, and as a consequence many former students were unable to get supper tickets. The activities of Cass Whitney, Charles Taylor, and others, together with a splendid talk on Japan, China, and Russia by C. H. Tuck, kept the crowd on edge every minute. The committee consisting of Professor B. B. Robb, chairman, and Professors A. C. King and Claribel Nye deserve much credit. Other members of the staff spared no effort to make the supper a success. It was an added burden on the School of Home Economics when much effort is required to feed Farmers' Week guests, and the way in which the management handled this event deserves praise. It is only to be regretted that greater seating capacity was not available.

## Dairying is most profitable



**P**RICES for dairy products have held firmly while the cost of feed has been greatly reduced. Because of this there is relatively more profit than ever in dairying, and many farmers are turning low-priced feed into high-priced butter-fat. An eminent dairy authority says that you can make corn worth \$2 to \$3 a bushel by feeding it to good cows.

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To conclude, the year ahead looks bright. The work is planned as never before and opportunity is offered to all former students to do something tangible for the College of Agriculture.

The School of Home Economics has recently published a bulletin, "Home Economics at Cornell University." Former students who are encouraging girls to come here for home economics will find this bulletin a valuable aid. Send to the School of Home Economics for copies.

'16 B.S.—Rodolphus Kent is buyer and representative in northern Maine for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, with headquarters at Presque Isle, Me. Last year he purchased and shipped for the company nine hundred and fifty carloads of potatoes which were shipped to and consumed thru the branch stores thruout New England, New York, and the Middle West. He says business is not as good this year, due to overproduction of this food product, so that he is given more opportunity to enjoy hunting, snow-shoeing, and other out-door sports of the Maine woods.

'16 B.S.—Raymond Prior Sanford is at present minister-in-charge of the Second Avenue Baptist Church in New York City. In this church's calendar for December it proclaims itself "A Church of Many Nations; an American Center ministering to Americans, Italians, Poles, Esthonians, Russians, and Chinese." Besides the various Sunday and weekday services in the several tongues, there are language, American history, and mathematics classes given during the week; study periods for children, manual training periods, and gymnasium hours. Mr. Sanford has a large staff of teachers to help him in this work.

'17 B.S.—A daughter, Barbara Jean, was born on October 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Harold O. Johnson, 846 Newport Avenue, Chicago. Johnson is an accountant with the Randall Graphite Products Corporation.

'17 B.S.—David M. Jenkins is operat-

ing a farm near New Palz. He is married and has a son.

'17 B.S.—D. S. Morgan is purchase agent for the Eastern Coal and Coke Company, Uniontown, Pa. His address is 46 E. Main Street.

'17 Ph.D.—E. L. Palmer is at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

'17 B.S.—Lloyd B. Seaver is learning the manufacture of paper by going thru the mill as a laborer or mill hand at the plant of the Oxford Paper Company, in Rumford, Me. This is the largest paper mill in the world, and manufactures all its own acids, bleaching agents, dyes, caustics, and cooking material. Seaver's mail address is Box 520, Rumford, Me.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Roy W. Shaver (Marion G. Hess) is living at 601 N. James St., Rome, N. Y.

'17 B.S.; '19 B.S.—Roger E. Stewart and Chauncey J. Stewart are running the Orchard Farm at Ghent.

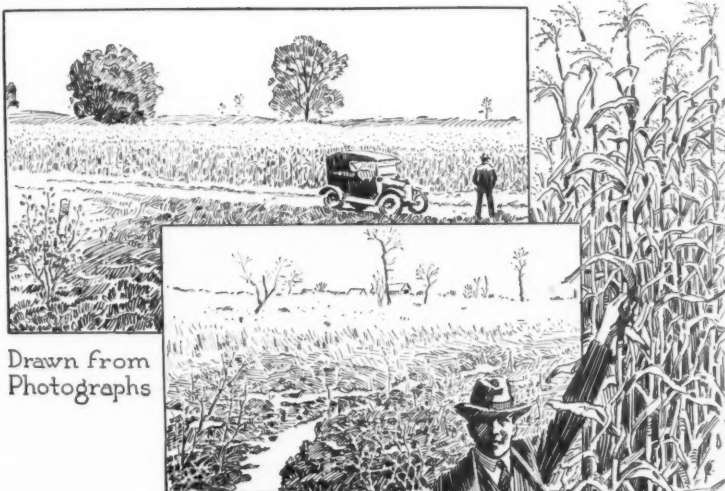
'17 B.S.—E. C. Volz is with the department of horticulture at the University of Illinois, as assistant professor. On August 4 he married Miss Sallie McCuffin, of Springfield.

'18 B.S.—Cornelia Fonda was injured in an auto accident on one of her first official trips in the capacity of county home bureau leader for Montgomery County. On returning to her home after a trip to the western part of the county, her car was struck by a heavily loaded automobile and pushed over a forty-foot embankment. The badly bruised and rendered unconscious for a time, Miss Fonda finally managed to reach her home, where she is recovering. She hopes to be on the job again soon.

'18 B.S.—Arthur L. Hoffman was married on November 6 to Miss Mary C. Rathbone, of Elmira. They are residing on a 230-acre dairy farm near Elmira, and their address is R. D. 2, Elmira.

'18 B.S.—C. R. Inglee, farm bureau manager for Suffolk County, married Miss Lydia Griffin, of Riverhead, on February 11. They attended Farmers' Week as part of their honeymoon.





Drawn from  
Photographs

## Change Your Swamps to Cornfields

The story told by the illustration above should be of interest to every alumnus or student of an agricultural college.

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'18 B.S.—Miss E. Mae Morris is dietitian in the Oswego Hospital, Oswego.

'18 B.S.—C. J. Settle is engaged in farming at Forest Glen.

'18 B.S.—E. B. Sullivan, who is engaged as advertising agent for Farm Papers, with headquarters in New York City, made his friends a visit during Farmers' Week.

'19 B.S.—P. N. Boughton, who has been managing his farm near Monro, accepted a position last November in the advertising department of a large seed company in New York City.

'19 B.S.—E. L. Forrester is farming at Hammond. He was married to Florence Catherine Duffy, of Malone, on August 31.

'19 B.S.—Lowell S. Huntington has leased a farm on the outskirts of Oneonta, his home town, where he is breeding purebred milking Shorthorns and purebred Hampshire and Cheviot sheep. He has exhibited sheep at the leading fairs in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, winning the majority of prizes in all places. His address is 46 East Street, Oneonta. "Fat" has recently picked a first mate and shipped for a cruise on the honeymoon sea. He and his wife were in town for Farmers' Week.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Katherine Purdy, of Ithaca, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Winifred, to James G. Hillas, of West Hoboken, N. J. Both are graduates of the College of Agriculture.

'20 B.S.—Simon M. Abrahams is a member of the firm of P. Glueck and Company, brokers and exporters of produce, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. He came to this country when he was two years old, and now is an American citizen by naturalization and by preference. He recently returned to his native country to engage in the wool, hide, and produce business at Port Elizabeth.

'20 B.S.—Helen M. Blodgett, formerly student dietitian in Jefferson hospital, has finished her training and accepted a position as assistant dietitian.

'20 B.S.—Myron B. Bloy is with Max Schling, florist, in New York.

'20 B.S.—Frances Brock has been working with the 100th Street Division of the United Hebrew Charities of New York City.

'20 B.S.—Dorothy Button, of Farmingdale, was married to Mr. C. A. Ryder, 34 Herriman Ave., Jamaica.

'20 B.S.—Thomas K. Chamberlain is operating a farm near Lyons. His address is 19 Phelps Street, Lyons.

'20 B.S.—A. M. Coan has resigned from his position as teacher of agriculture at Canaan.

'20 B. S.—Lee Rothwell is an engine expert with the International Harvester Company. His headquarters are at the branch office at Auburn.

'20 B. S.—J. Noble Strauss and Miss Ruth Geisenhoff were married on September 9, at Yonkers. At present they are living at 516 University Avenue, Ithaca.

'20 B. S.—Clayton C. Taylor is home at Lawtons, where he is starting a beef cattle herd. Aberdeen Angus is the breed he chose.

'20 B.S.—Walker Smith is an assistant engineer with the Stevenson Corporation, engaged in cost and production work. He may be addressed in care of the company at their office, 120 Broadway, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Emery B. TerBush, jr., is with the Onondaga Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, of Syracuse, in charge of pasteurizing of market milk. He is at present living at Room 408 in the Y. M. C. A.

'20 B.S.—Miriam Cohn, who was student dietitian in the Jewish Hospital at Classon and St. Markes Avenues, Brooklyn, is now dietitian and assistant to the Matron.

'20 Grad.—Charles E. Cormany, who came to Cornell from the New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been appointed assistant professor of farm crops at the Michigan Agricultural College.

'20 B.S.—"Cap" Creal, a graduate student during the past term and em-



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*Write for free sample, prices  
and descriptive folder*

**The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.**

**Feed Department BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Hartford, Conn., Office  
J. J. Campbell, Mgr., P. O. Drawer, 1436

ployed in the Farm Bureau Office, has begun work as manager of the David Harum Farm at Homer.

'20 B.S.—Katherine Crowley is teaching home economics in the schools at Auburn. Her address is 48 Park Place.

'20 B.S.—Raymond DuBois is running a general fruit and dairy farm at Forest Glen, in Ulster County.

'20 B.S.—Miss Ethel M. Fortune is assistant director of the University Dining Rooms at Cornell. Her address is Sage College, Ithaca.

'20 M.S.—Francisco M. Fronda attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry held at Purdue University, August 16 to 19. He was with the Poultry Department Division of Marketing, at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, September 13 to 18. He has now returned to the University where he is working for his Ph.D.

'20 B.S.—Mrs. Jack Strauss (Ruth Geisenhoff) is living in Ithaca.

'20 B.S.—George B. Gordon is working with the Fruit Growers' Supply Company at Hilt, Seskeyou County, Calif.

'20 B.S.—Gladys Hall's address is Wallcourt, Aurora.

'20 B.S.—Frances Lathrop's address is Franklin Square House, Boston, Mass., where she is associated with Miss Woods in the Nutrition Clinic.

'20 B.S.—Peter LeFevre is milk and food inspector for the City of Dallas, Texas.

'20 B.S.—Donald O. MacLeod is engaged in tree surgery; he lives at the Y. M. C. A., New Britain, Conn.

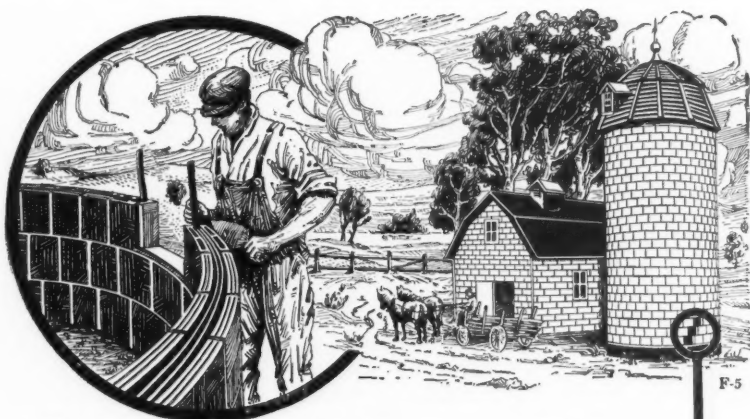
'20 B.S.—Mrs. James McConnell (Lois Zimmerman) is Home Demonstration Agent for Cortland County.

'20 B.S.—Vivian Merrill is dietitian in Baume Memorial Hospital at Poughkeepsie.

'20 B.S.—Hilda Moline is at home at Patterson.

'20 B.S.—Cornelia Munsell is teaching domestic art in the public schools of Washington, D. C. Her address is 2506 K St., N. W., Washington.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



Placing the reinforcing steel of the door opening.

## A Natco Silo

*Costs a Little More—  
Lasts a LOT Longer*

IT does cost more to build with everlasting Natco Hollow Tile than with materials that soon decay, but it's far cheaper in the long run. A Natco Silo will not rot, burn, burst or blow down. It has no hoops to tighten, needs no painting and seldom any repairs. You can pass a Natco Silo to your children practically as good as new. Or the farm will bring more should you wish to sell.

Farmers who figure costs closely are using Natco Hollow Tile for silos, dairy barns, hog houses, dwellings, etc. Our book "Natco on the Farm" describes and pictures many such uses. Send for it today — *no charge*. Ask your building supply dealer to quote you on Natco Hollow Tile.

**National Fire Proofing Company**  
1136 Fulton Building  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

23 Factories assure a wide  
and economical distribution



Foundation and bottom courses of a Natco Silo. Note the still air spaces and the steel reinforcing bands.

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.



'20 B.S.—Michael B. Reynolds was married in January to Miss Viva Hewelt, of Billings, Mont. Miss Hewelt's father is president of the Security Bridge Company of Billings, formerly of Minneapolis. Reynolds is running a farm at Wyola, Mont.

'20 B.S.—Marion E. Rice is manager of the Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria at Cortland.

'20 B.S.—Miss Helen Rider is an instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. She lives at 2170 Doswell Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

'20 B.S.—Minna Roese is Secretary of the Lutheran Society. Her address is Cascadilla Manse, Ithaca.

'20 B.S.—Mrs. Morris Scherago (Jane Stone) is living at 115 Stadium Place, Syracuse.

'20 B.S.—Alice Smith's address is Groton.

'20 B.S.—Lorraine Van Wagenen is living at home in Lawyersville.

'20 B.S.—Sarah Van Wagenen is as-

sistant home demonstration agent for Tompkins County with headquarters at Ithaca.

'20 Grad.—Jacob O. Ware, who was an assistant in farm crops the second term of last year, is now assistant agronomist at the University of Arkansas.

'20 B.S.—Florence White is working on the home farm at Yorktown. She says she is a general farm hand and has been busy lately combating blackrot in fruit trees.

'20 D.V.M.—Floyd H. White is practicing his profession with Dr. Frederick H. McNair '05, at 2126 Haste Street, Berkeley, Calif.

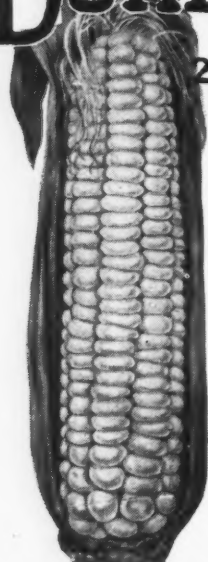
'20 B.S.—Karin White expects to enter the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston in the spring as pupil dietitian.

'20 B.S.—K. C. Estabrook is selling stock for the Miller Strong Drug Company.

'21 B.S.—R. C. Dikeman, who gradu-

# BURPEE'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

## 25 Full Size Packets for \$1.00



To help reduce the high cost of living, we have prepared this special **Bargain Collection** of vegetable seeds.

A dollar spent now for Burpee's Seeds will produce vegetables that will help greatly to reduce the high cost of living. You can save a great deal of money by growing your own vegetables.

The **Burpee Bargain Collection** contains twenty-five regular large size packets of Vegetable Seeds of the highest Burpee Quality. One packet each of the following:

<b>Sweet Corn</b> , Evergreen	\$ .10	<b>Musk Melon</b> , Emerald Gem	\$ .10
Burpee's Golden Bantam	.15	<b>Watermelon</b> , Halbert Honey	.10
Country Gentleman	.15	<b>Onions</b> , Yellow Globe	.10
<b>Beans</b> , Stringless Green Pod	.15	Burpee's Australian Brown	.10
Burpee's Saddleback Wax	.10	<b>Parsnip</b> , Offenham Market	.10
<b>Beets</b> , Burpee's Columbia	.10	<b>Pea</b> , Burpee's Profusion	.15
Detroit Dark Red	.05	<b>Radish</b> , White Icicle	.10
<b>Cabbage</b> , Enkhuizen Glory	.10	Burpee's Scarlet Button	.10
<b>Carrot</b> , Chantenay	.05	<b>Tomato</b> , Spark's Earliana	.10
<b>Lettuce</b> , Burpee's Wayahead	.10	Burpee's Matchless	.15
Burpee's Brittle Ice	.10	<b>Turnip</b> , White Egg	.10
<b>Spinach</b> , Burpee's Victoria	.10	<b>Rutabaga</b> , Purple Top Yellow	.05
<b>Cucumber</b> , White Spine	.10	Total value \$2.60	

If purchased separately this seed would cost \$2.60.

The complete **Bargain Collection** will be mailed to your door post-paid for **\$1.00**. Send today a dollar bill. **Burpee's Bargain Collection** will come to your door by return mail.

**W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia**

# The Revolution in Chick Raising



**B**UCKEYE BROODERS have actually revolutionized the raising of baby chicks. Before their general use it was a common thing for poultry raisers to lose from 25 to 50 per cent of all the chicks they hatched. Today, these same breeders uniformly raise from 85 to 95 per cent of every hatch—and they do it with a quarter of the labor and without any of the worry.

Buckeye Colony Brooders grow three chicks in the same space where one grew before and actually cut the expense right in half. They are made to burn coal or kerosene, they are self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and always dependable.

Buckeye Brooders are endorsed and recommended by all agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Made by

**The Buckeye Incubator Company**

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.  
100 W. Euclid Ave.

## An Opportunity

The Dairyman today faces an unprecedented opportunity to market nutritious palatable milk products at a substantial and continued profit provided he carefully guards his operation costs and protects his product from those preventable losses of quality which so often greatly reduce the margin of his profit.

The exceptional cleaning qualities of



are recognized by the agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada as being peculiarly adapted to this need of the dairy industry, and for eighteen years this cleaner has guarded the delicate qualities of sensitive milk products, thus saving a substantial margin of profit for the careful dairyman.

An order on your supply house will convince you of the truth of these claims.

It cleans clean



In Every  
Package

**The J. B. Ford Co.**

Sole Mfrs.

**Wyandotte,**

**Mich.**

ated last semester, has received an appointment as assistant in farm crops. He will do graduate work in connection with his departmental duties.

## Woman's Niche Is in the Poultry Field

(Continued from page 319)

tors. We never discard a hen because of age alone, and our breeding hens run from two to seven years of age. Remember that success or failure with inbreeding depends on the selection of breeders. Select for constitutional vigor and you need not fear inbreeding.

Some one may ask how long you can successfully continue inbreeding. I do not know, but for eight years we have mated our own cockerels back to our selected hens, never having had a bird, male or female, from any other source, and each year we have shown flock improvement. Naturally, we have no fear of continuing this practice.

Don't expect a fortune, but you may look forward to a comfortable income, hard work, and lots of pleasure, which all in all makes poultry production an attractive business.

## Trap Nesting with High Laying Leghorns

(Continued from page 322)

which I kept as an experiment. The averages given do not include eggs that were laid on the floor, which run from three to five eggs a bird.

The important fact to my mind is that the flock trapped in 1919-20 contained double the number of birds of the first flock, and yet averaged 30 more eggs a bird.

I am not satisfied with the average of 159 eggs a bird; in fact, I do not think I ever will be satisfied, no matter how high the average. To my own satisfaction I have proved that the one way to realize the maximum production possible is to use trap nests 365 days in the year, to know definitely the records of the best producers, and to check them up by the plans previously outlined.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



**E**AST—West—North—South—wherever dairy cows are raised—there is ONE combination of feeds that has proven its right to be the acknowledged *best* feed for dairy cows of *any* breed.

36 World's Champions—cows of every breed have made their world's records with the help of these result producing feeds. A record that cannot be equaled by all other feeds in the world combined.

**The Secret of This Unusual Success of**  
**SCHUMACHER FEED**  
**AND**  
**BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION**

is solely due to the fact that they supply dairy cows with the most ideal combination of carbohydrates and proteins. This means the right nutrients for bodily maintenance, health maintenance as well as for maximum milk flow. With Schumacher Feed as the carbohydrate or maintenance part of the ration and Big "Q" the high quality protein feed for milk production,

you have a combination which is ideal and easily proportioned to suit each individual cow to the best advantage. No guess-work—no undue mixing, labor or waste of time. You not only get more milk, but better health and physical conditions.

Let the experience of the owners of 36 World's Champion cows be your guide in the selection of the feed for your cows—a trial will prove to you that Schumacher and Big "Q" are the "best feeds for any breed."

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Address, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(D-4)



### Game Farming in New York State

(Continued from page 325)

often not producing all they wish to shoot, with conservation commissions having more money from licenses or appropriation than they have land or men with which to produce birds, with many just starting into the game, and with a demand for birds for lawns, parks, and zoological gardens, there have sprung up a number of large and small commercial plants, some sideline production on general farms and town lots, and breeding by the trapper, importer, and dealer in all species of desirable stock. And again the market is seeking to supply the demand of hotel and club chef who thought he had seen the last big game banquets and venison dinners ten years ago.

Just how big the field or how great the profit of the commercial venture remains a matter for conjecture. Its future seems more assured when we realize that places now in existence have been putting 1-5000 birds on the mar-

ket from year to year, and with a marked absence of business failures.

The success of many of the estates was early assured by the importation of game keepers with half a life time of experience. New conditions were met with and it is most interesting to observe how each keeper has overcome the widely varying conditions from the damp coasts of Long Island to the cold winters of Jefferson County. Many younger men are also making a success, and often with strikingly different methods.

The development along commercial lines and the management of state and private funds demand still more thorough methods. A big opportunity lies in the utilization of the principles which have found application in the breeding and care of other live stock. We can undertake the chemical analysis of feeds, identification and prevention of disease, breeding for greater production, and the use of more artificial apparatus.

To this end a new era of experimen-



**SOLVAY**  
PULVERIZED  
LIMESTONE

**TROPHY**  
*of* **SUCCESS**  
—Nail it to the  
Barn Door

Soil kept rich and fertile produces big harvests. Solvay sweetens the soil and brings all crops to quick, complete maturity. Highest test. Purest form. Easy to spread. Non-caustic—will not burn. Write for FREE Booklet.

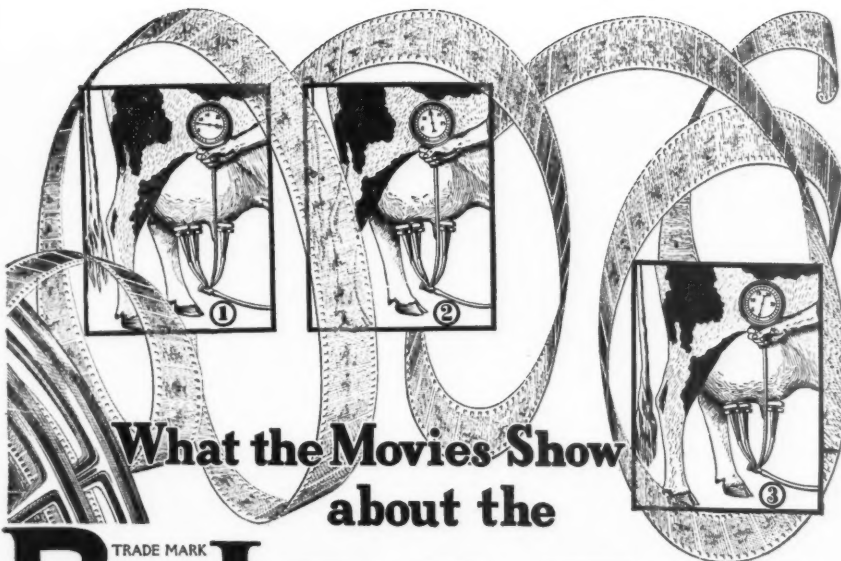
**THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.**  
502 Milton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

**and don't forget**  
**It Makes Fertile Fields**



Say Where You Saw It When You Write.





What the Movies Show  
about the

TRADE MARK  
**BURRELL**  
B - L - K  
**MILKER**

THE MOVIE camera has caught the story of the Burrell Automatic Controller and shows why the Burrell Milker "Milks the Cows Clean." The illustrations shown above are taken from the film of a moving picture of the Burrell Milker in actual operation. They are selected to show the suction on the teats at three distinct periods in the process of milking.

In picture No. 1, taken during the main part of the milking, when the milk was flowing freely, the gauge registered eight inches—only about one-half the maximum suction.

In picture No. 2, taken toward the end of the milking, when the milk was flowing less freely, the gauge registered fifteen inches—the maximum suction.

Write for booklets and complete information about the Burrell Milker. Tell us how many cows you have and why you are not already milking by machine. Use the coupon below.

These moving pictures demonstrate the efficiency with which the Burrell Automatic Controller regulates the suction to the requirements of the cow at different stages of the milking, and to the requirements of different cows.

During the main part of the milking or at the end of the milking—on easy milkers or on hard milkers—the Burrell always gives the right suction. There is a constant balance between the amount of milk flowing and the amount of suction on the teat.

In picture No. 3, taken between sucks, the gauge registers zero, showing how the Burrell Pulvator creates sharp, definite, positive, intermittent periods of relief during which the teat hangs in free air, and normal circulation is resumed.

**D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.**

Little Falls

New York

**"It Milks the Cows Clean"**

(Clip Coupon Here)

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I have (number) milking cows. I am not now milking by machine because \_\_\_\_\_

I want you to send me your booklet and complete information about the Burrell Milker and tell me why "It Milks the Cows Clean."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

## For Farm Butter & Cheese Making HANSEN'S

### Dairy Preparations

**P**URE, concentrated, ready to use, absolutely reliable. Giving uniformly best results in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

**For Cheese - Making:** Hansen's Rennet Tablets, Junket Tablets (for Cottage Cheese), Cheese Color Tablets.

**For Butter-Making:** Hansen's Danish Butter Color (4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles), Hansen's Buttermilk Tablets or Lactic Ferment Culture for perfect ripening of cream for butter and milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk. Sold by drug and dairy supply stores, or direct by

**Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.**  
Little Falls, N. Y.

*Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese" by J. D. Frederiksen, free on request*

The Engravings in  
The Countryman  
are made by the  
Ithaca Engraving Co.

First National Bank Building  
ITHACA, N. Y.

Commercial Photographers, Designers, Photo-Engraved plates in one or more colors for all Printing Purposes, Electrotypes, Advertising.

We have earned a reputation for excellence of workmanship, time of delivery, and price.

ARTISTIC, SKILFUL  
COMPETENT

tation has begun not only to breed new species in captivity but also to produce what we have on a larger scale and with greater economy in the use of equipment and skilled labor. Through studies based on two things the habits of the species to be dealt with and our present knowledge of general live stock production—much is being discovered to put game farming on a footing comparable with other branches of poultry and live stock enterprises in stability, low risk, and in returns.

### Editorials

(Continued from page 328)

appeared in 1905, altho other machines had been sold by the company previous to this.

"Since the milking machine is bound to play in the future an increasingly important part in the regular dairy equipment, I feel that these corrections should be made. This is a significant point to those interested in the history of the milking machine."

### The Farm Home

(Continued from page 329)

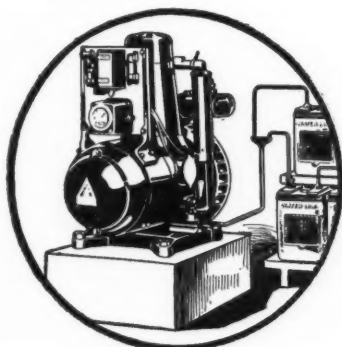
In the endeavor to locate the chief cause of the malnutrition the school health records were consulted, visits were made to the homes, and charts of their daily activities and food were obtained. During the course the class made an average gain in weight of 2.7 pounds, which was 5.4 times what would normally be expected in this time. Most of the gain was attributed to the enthusiasm of the children, and the willingness of the parents to co-operate in this work. The cases of failure to gain were reported as due to sickness, and the lack of interest of one boy. The gains were from one fourth to seven and one fourth pounds.

The girl who gained the seven and one fourth pounds was a typical child of the class. She was seven per cent. under weight at the start. The basic

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

## As the Home Is—So Will the Nation Be

**T**he farm home is and always has been one of the strong bulwarks of American life and liberty.



Its wholesome influence has guided and safeguarded every great forward step in the nation's progress and has contributed largely to the strength and character of American ideals.

And yet—until recently the farm home has been denied the comforts and conveniences that have made our cities the most

wonderful cities in the world.

Delco-light—the complete electric light and power plant, has changed all this.

Delco-Light supplies bright, safe, clean electric light to the farm home. It furnishes power to pump water, to operate the washing machine, the churn and other electrical labor-saving devices.

It is helping to make the American farm the healthiest, happiest, most contented spot in the world.

*Over 125,000 Satisfied Users*

---

**DELCO - LIGHT COMPANY**  
**DAYTON, OHIO**

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

difficulty seemed to be lack of good nourishing foods and rest. The result of her continuous effort to follow the health rules is shown in the chart. The loss during the Thanksgiving vacation was attributed to lack of observation of the rules while visiting. At the close of the semester she was given a gold pin as a winner in the Ithaca Health Club. Similar pins were given last year to the winners in the other schools. The individual charts, like those described, were given to each child as a diploma.

Great interest was shown by the children thruout the course, and in their enthusiasm they carried reports of their work to the rest of the school children, who were constantly begging to be admitted. It seemed desirable, however, to limit the class to a number that could be conveniently handled in the short period. This did not prevent those not admitted hearing the results accomplished by their more fortunate class-

mates, and many of them were found to be putting into practice what they were learning from these small preachers of the gospel of Health.

It seems too bad that it should be necessary to bar anyone from a class as vital as this, but with the short time and limited number of workers this cannot be avoided. In the second semester a second class can be handled, for one of these college students can now be left in charge of the old class.

This type of work was first started by Dr. Emerson of Boston. But contrary to his practice of dismissing children from the class when they reach a normal weight, the work with our children is continued even after they have reached the safety bar. For we believe that by so doing we can more firmly establish the habit of following the simple health rules which will result in a more permanent gain.



**Fruit and Vegetable Growers**  
Need These New Ideas

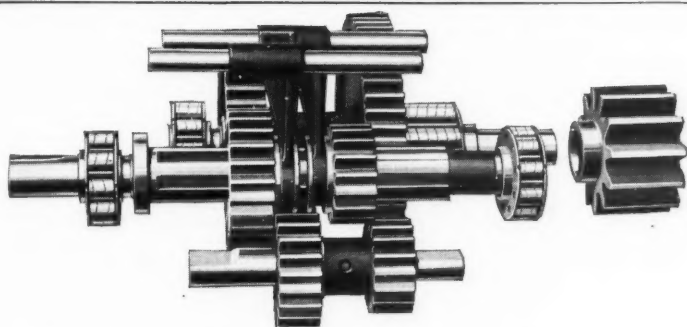
Keep yourself posted on new methods by reading this monthly bulletin. Contains advice on spraying, planting, market data, suggestions for shipping and storing, etc. Illustrated. Mailed without obligation or charge to any grower or shipper. Send your name for our mailing list TODAY.

Send 25c in stamps or coin for sample Universal Package.

210 S. Jefferson St.

**Package Sales Corporation**  
South Bend, Indiana.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



## Efficient Drawbar Power Delivery

**G**ENERATING tractor power economically and efficiently is one thing. Delivering it to the drive wheels for drawbar utilization without appreciable loss and without excessive wear and strain is an entirely different matter.

In all Case Kerosene Tractors power is transmitted from the motor crank shaft to the drive wheels by means of *cut steel spur gears*, machined to perfect accuracy and mounted on permanently aligned shafts. Side- and end-thrust strain on gears, shafts and bearings such as would be incidental to transmitting power through bevel gears or worm drive, is eliminated. The simplified Case transmission is a straight line, direct drive that delivers from 65 to 70 per cent of the engine's power to the drawbar.

Loss of power due to friction is reduced to a minimum. This is accomplished by the simplicity of the Case transmission, the use of roller bearings for all reduction gear shafts and rear axle, and by reason of the fact that all gears run in lubricant contained in dust proof housing.

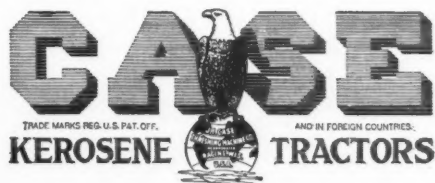
The Case transmission insures the smooth, easy running qualities that save the engine's power for heavy drawbar work, instead of using it up in propelling the tractor itself.

### J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Dept. C302

Racine,

Wisconsin



*This is No. 3 of a series of brief treatises covering correct tractor design and construction. Keep a complete file for future reference. Students interested in tractor engineering are invited to visit the Case factories at Racine and learn the details of tractor construction at first hand.*



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# ARCADIAN

## *Sulphate of Ammonia*

### *Fine Physical Condition*

---

In the selection of chemicals for fertilizing purposes, whether it be for the mixture or for use as a separate application, good physical condition is a factor of prime importance.

Most of the mineral carriers of nitrogen are hygroscopic, having the undesirable property of absorbing moisture from the air. Examples of these are the nitrate salts of ammonia, calcium, sodium, etc.

The use of such materials in the mixture is limited to small amounts, because of their tendencies to produce a sticky mixture which on standing is apt to harden and cake. Modern farm practice demands that the fertilizer mixture be fine and dry for easy distribution by machine.

When used alone for top-dressing or side-dressing purposes, hygroscopic salts, because of their tendency to cake quickly, generally require regrinding immediately before using. This operation, when done by the farmer, costs several dollars per ton and often results in much delay just at the rush season.

*Sulphate of Ammonia* is a non-hygroscopic nitrogenous chemical. For

years the fertilizer manufacturer has been willing to buy it at a premium, because of its good physical qualities. Recently to meet the call for a quickly available top-dressing fertilizer in good condition, we have placed at the disposal of the grower a kiln-dried and screened *Sulphate of Ammonia* under the trade name *Arcadian*.

*Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia* comes in fine and dry condition. It does not absorb appreciable amounts of moisture from the air. If stored in a reasonably dry place it will maintain its fine physical properties indefinitely.

*Arcadian* is meeting the approval of growers in all sections of the United States and is saving them several dollars per ton on the cost of application. They can empty *Arcadian* from the bag directly into the fertilizer distributor or grain drill and apply it easily and uniformly.

*Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia* furnishes an all-soluble, quickly available and non-leaching form of nitrogen. It is a "made in America" product. The guaranteed analysis is 25¼% ammonia.

New York  
Baltimore

The *Barnett* Company

Atlanta  
Medina, O.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

---

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

Where there's Electric Light  
there's Happiness.



SWARTZ-LIGHT

*It Saves Mother*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

No man ever regrets the good he does for his wife and "Mother". Too often his acts of thoughtfulness and care come too late and remain a source of deep regret for all his lifetime.

"Mother" deserves your consideration. Her daily farm tasks are often endless and discouraging. Give her proper tools to work with—equip the home with Swartz-Light, that she may have power to do the work.

**MAKES LIFE MORE  
WORTH LIVING FOR ALL**

Instead of "Mother" doing the washing—killing herself with a disagreeable task—the Swartz Light will do it for her. It will help her iron the easy way—with an electric iron. *It saves Mother's strength and years.* Get it for her sake. *She deserves it.*

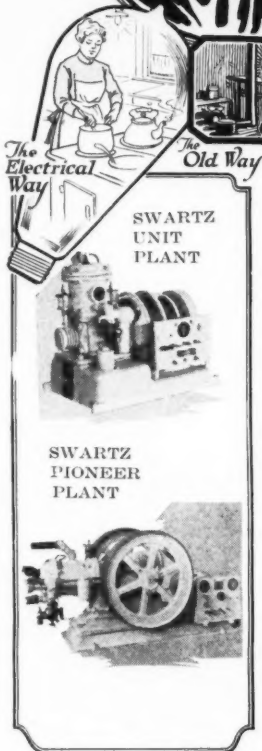
And for Dad and the boys, Swartz Light does wonders. Saws the wood, cleans the grain, grinds the feed, lights the buildings, gives running water, saves hours of time daily, and the salary of one or more men. Write for catalog and how "It Saves Mother".

SWARTZ-LIGHT unequalled for simplicity, durability and low cost of operation. Built by

**SWARTZ ELECTRIC COMPANY**

Sole owners of all patents and rights.

Oldest Exclusive Makers of Electric Light & Power Plants. For Farm Homes, City Homes and Business Houses. **Indianapolis, Indiana.**



"Come to  
Our Factory—  
It Will  
Pay You"



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Swartz  
Light  
"It Saves  
Mother"



## A Good Start is Half the Battle

**Y**OU are learning in school what every progressive farmer of today knows—that success in farming depends to a great extent upon the machinery used in the various operations.

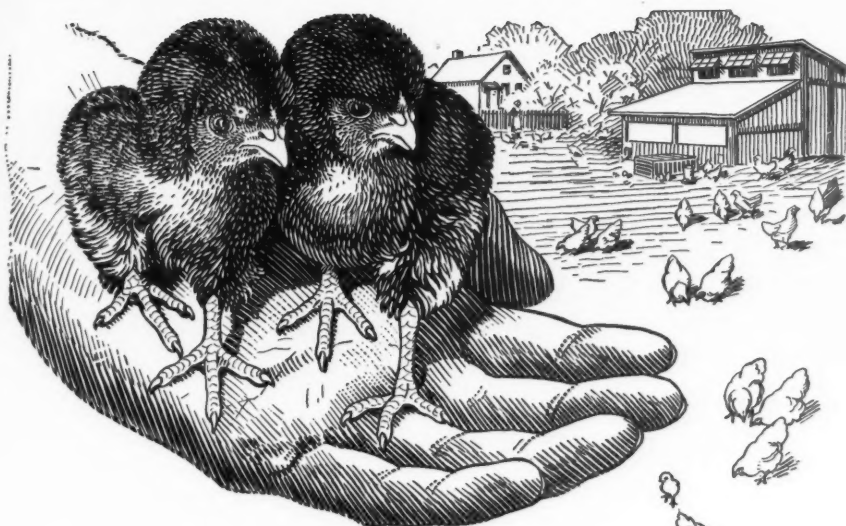
Good farm machinery enables the user to make the most of conditions as they come—insures better and more timely work, cuts the cost of production—results in greater yields and greater profits per acre.

There is a John Deere implement for practically every farm operation. They are designed to meet successfully your different soil requirements. There is built into every John Deere tool that quality and long life which makes every one of them a profitable investment.

When you start farming, start right. A good start—with John Deere tools—is half the battle.

## JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS





## Purina Chows Will Save Them

THOSE fluffy little chicks are just as tender as human babies. You wouldn't try to raise them on grains any more than you would feed cornbread to a baby. You know that a large percentage of grain-fed chicks die of bowel trouble, and the ones that do live develop slowly and feather out badly. Any grain ration alone has too little protein for lean meat and feathers, and too little minerals for bones. Chicks can't develop right on such a diet.

### Chicks Saved Pay Feed Bill

Feeding a balanced ration means more and better chicks. Suppose Purina Chows saved only two more chicks out of every dozen hatched. That alone would pay the entire feed bill for the first six weeks. But Purina Chows do more than just save chicks.

### Double Development Guaranteed

Baby Chicks when fed Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Baby Chick Chow as directed will develop twice as fast during the first six weeks as when fed a grain ration. These little dependents are entitled to the BEST. See the nearest Purina dealer or write.

**RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**

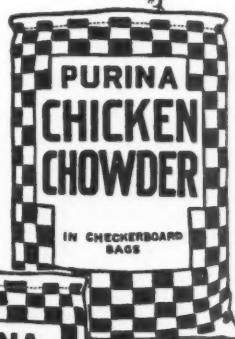
St. Louis, Mo.

Ft. Worth

Nashville

Buffalo

Get the  
100 Page  
Purina Book  
Free



Save  
the Chicks  
with  
Purina Chows

Feed from Checkerboard Bags

## Can You Follow This?

It is just a little test to see whether you can follow a line of thought. Read the paragraphs in numerical order and go forward gladly to an end that ought to bring you joy.

### First

Read this:

Knowledge is power. The more a man knows, the more he can enjoy life.

### Second

Read this:

Knowledge is power. The more a man knows, the more he can enjoy life.

That was easy, wasn't it? Now you have the hang of it, just relax your mind, sag back in the chair, and take it easy the rest of the way.

### Third

But why hesitate? You are interested in a farm or a home, or both, and desire to make 'em better,—not larger or more elegant, but just better. There's one place where they think they ought to know how to do it.

### Fourth

At that place they are charged by the State to teach young men and women. Some one in your community will profit by such teaching.

### Fifth

Also they are instructed by the federal and state governments to search for new knowledge by means of scientific investigation.

### Sixth

The folks there are dedicated to service, and they don't wait for you to come to them; but they extend their knowledge to you if you let 'em.

### Seventh

And if they can't come in person they will send you in letters or in plain print any facts they have on topics in which you are interested.

### Eighth

Sit down and think over the one problem, in the home or on the farm that bothers you the most, and then write to

**The New York State College of Agriculture  
At Cornell University, Ithaca, New York**

and dare 'em to help you. They'd like to accept that challenge.



Devoted to  
Local  
Happenings

# The Campus Countryman

Around the  
Top of  
"The Hill"

Volume II

March, 1921

Number 6

## Full House Enthuses Over Romantic Kermis

### "One Way Out" Cheers Up Would-Be Farmers — Indian Playlet Real Eye-Opener

Noticing the tenseness and the closeness with which the audience followed the Kermis play given during Farmers' Week prevented our reporter from catching all the fine points in the performance. Bailey Hall was crowded from stem to stern with folks eager to see this seventh annual Kermis, the last four of which have included, according to the program, "original plays of country life presented by students of the New York State College of Agriculture."

This play, "The One Way Out," written by Roger B. Corbett '22, and coached by Professors D. J. Crosby and M. V. Atwood, simply told of a college boy and girl who married, purchased a small farm, nearly lost it thru foreclosure, and were saved by the aid of the federal farm loan association. Originally intended to portray the benefits of the federal farm loan system, the play was so greatly popularized as to be purely recreational. The moral lesson did not obtrude at any point.

#### Acting Sensible and Human

Dorothy Voorhees and H. L. Schofield played the leading parts in an admirable and sensible way, while A. S. Herzig and Maria Seguin delighted us all by their natural acting in the role of the secondary couple. L. E. Fitch made as oily a mortgage-holder as we have ever seen: "shekels" seemed to be written all over him. And while the whole cast deserves sincere praise, the little romantic overtures between Mrs. Saunders, the countryside gossip (Ruby Odell), and "Sudden" Jenkins, the ex-butler and hired man (R. H. Wales), were splendidly human, and pictured a pair of characters found in every rural community.

#### Indians Give Vivid Sketch

The other prime happening of the evening, the curtain-raiser, also an eye-opener, was the Indian sketch, "Welcome, Paleface Brother," written by Doctor Erl Bates and presented by the nine native Indian short course students here during the past winter. Besides treating an interesting historical item of the hills above Cayuga in a picturesque manner, the players gave an audience of white folks an

## Can Not Find Intercollege Basketball Team Able to Down the Ag Five

As we go to press we fail to discover any of the College teams in the Intercollege basketball league that have defeated the Ag five. Here's the way things look now:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Agriculture .....	5	0	1.000
Chemistry .....	2	1	.666
C. E. ....	3	2	.600
Arts .....	3	2	.600
M. E. ....	3	2	.600
Veterinary .....	2	2	.500
Law .....	1	3	.250
Architecture .....	0	5	.000

opportunity to see real Indians in some of their native customs. Not the least of these was the brief but illuminating dance of the mask, with an Indian attached behind it. Blood-curdling yells and ferocious growls came forth from a creature gyrating around on the platform in a succession of frog-like movements. And that mask, so Doctor Bates tells us, is over two hundred years old, and was carved in a solid piece on the side of a tree.

## Sod and Sink Busters

### Cavort Gaily in Dutch

There were 160 Sod and Sink Busters present at the annual banquet held Monday evening of Farmers' Week at the Dutch. The Lord High Chief Sod Buster, "Tiny" Flansburg, presided and introduced the speakers, among whom were Dean Mann, Jay Coryell, Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Miss Vera T. McCrea, S. L. Strivings, and Mrs. E. A. Bridgen.

One of the features of the program was the presentation to H. E. Babcock, formerly their state leader, of a fine new travelling bag. K. D. Scott, manager of the Warren County farm bureau and editor of the *Speed Demon*, the organ (no ordinary harmonica, 'tis said) of the Sod Busters, had some improvised issues on hand, and the Sink Busters entertained with some original songs.

#### Happy the Dry

The purpose of the Sod and Sink Busters' organization is to promote fellowship and to foster fraternalism among the county and home bureau agents. When the banquet broke up, every one was agreed that fellowship and fraternalism were (to use an antiquated slang expression) their middle names.

## Far Eastern Countries Call on United States

### C. H. Tuck '06, Forcibly Pictures Agricultural Conditions in Russia for Farmers

"Russian peasants took the steel from the Germans in the name of the Allies. They saved Paris at one time. We must be patient to work with Russia; trading relationships are what are needed." Calling upon America for patience and for a realization of her obligations to Russia, Professor C. H. Tuck, former Commissioner on Agriculture to Russia from the Department of State at Washington, D. C., and but recently returned from an extensive tour thru the Far East, held the attention of a large Farmers' Week audience.

After stating that the Russian question is not so much an Adriatic as an Asiatic question, Professor Tuck, whose trip to the Far East, principally in Russia, was to investigate agricultural and economic conditions among the Russian peasantry, and to find out what we ought to do to help Russia, quoted Dr. Dillon, dean of Paris newspaper correspondents, saying that we must always remember that Russia is not a civilized nation, and that it is practically impossible for our Anglo-Saxon minds to fathom the Russian mind. The peasants, according to the speaker, are not, in the main, Bolsheviks. When they were badly in need of land they were strongly Bolshevik, but now that they have the land, Bolshevism is not so desirable. Explaining Bolshevism, Professor Tuck defined it as the "complete nationalization of all articles necessary to life."

#### Right Must Conquer Might

While speaking mainly of Russia, Professor Tuck took time to touch upon conditions in China and in Japan, where there are still groups of intelligent and sensible gentlemen trying to bring order out of chaos, or to keep order from becoming chaos. As with Russia, so with China and Japan: America must not stand for might over right, but should, in the opinion of Professor Tuck, be sympathetic with their best interests, and should get other nations to adopt this attitude.

#### Bolsheviks and Cossacks Galore

In his capacity of Agricultural Commissioner from the United (Continued on page 2)

## Dairy Problems Folk Agree Just Once

**Both Sides Grudgingly Admit That Cows Give the Milk**

To say that Farmers' Week was interesting to those connected with present day dairy problems is putting it mildly, for excitement ran high on Thursday afternoon and one did well to escape being crushed by the jam which thronged to hear John D. Miller of the Dairymen's League reply to the address delivered by I. Elkin Nathans, secretary of the Milk Conference Board of New York City. While it pained and agonized both sides to agree to any one thing, they finally did admit that it was an animal known as a "cow" that produced the cause of all the trouble.

### John D. Miller First on Deck

Mr. Miller gave a talk on Tuesday in which he reviewed present labor, market, and economic conditions and the way these had affected farming and the dairy industry. Mr. Miller pointed out the trend of all industry to co-operation or combination, the dairyman being the most backward of all, since he is still marketing individually as the cobbler or blacksmith of old who manufactured all his products for the community, but who has long since been replaced by large companies. It was stated that it is the producer's obligation to see that the consuming public is supplied with milk, a food necessity, at minimum price consistent with the cost of production and distribution. The competitive disadvantage of dealers has encouraged a mersion of milk companies which has proved unsatisfactory to the farmer as well as to the public. The solution is thru the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

### Brother Nathans Defends Dealers

Thursday morning Mr. Nathans presented the difficulties attendant with distribution in New York City and the objection of the Milk Conference Board to the pooling plan. With regard to distribution, the location, size, racial elements, and scattered milk routes, due to dipped milk stations, were items which created problems in New York unlike that in any other city. In attacking the co-operative plan, the speaker mentioned that the League was always in a position to undersell dealers, due to the contract, and, furthermore, this had actually taken place. In the discussion following, the speaker was asked the rock bottom objection of the board to the plan. Mr. Nathans answered that there would be a tendency toward unfair competition and the production of a low grade product.

### Can't Shake Miller off

By afternoon the news of the address had spread and 600 to 700 farmers thronged in Roberts Assembly to hear the dairymen's plan defended by Mr. Miller, who accepted the challenge with the words, "I am still an unrepented believer

## Far Eastern Countries Call on United States

(Continued from page 1)

States, Professor Tuck left Vladivostok May 1, 1919, traveling over 4200 miles to the Ural Mountains, and then 1200 miles further to the extreme boundaries of southeastern Russia. He made this journey in about a year, coming in contact with many fascinating personages, and going thru more than one dangerously interesting experience. Being stranded high and dry on a rock in a small boat in company with a Cossack general furnished the material for one story. His Bolshevik pilot could see nothing out this rock, even tho it was broad daylight, and the course was perfectly clear. The speaker stated that the Cossack general treated his hearers to volumes of vivid Russian having to do with the character of the pilot. The general was a firm believer in hanging.

in co-operation." Denial was made that the Co-operative Association had given a smaller return than of the price demanded of milk companies. In regard to the sale of surplus milk, the milk market was compared to merchandise which is sold at a reasonable profit, the surplus being lifted off the market by sales. Mr. Miller said that the price of any commodity must operate by the law of supply and demand, and that milk is no exception. In reply to the statement of lower grade production, attention was called to a clause of the contract which took into consideration the quality of milk.

In conclusion, Mr. Miller stated that the Dairymen's Co-operative Association aimed to prevent market obstruction and costly distribution which reflected on producer and consumer. "No unjust thing can long succeed; the Co-operative Association will succeed."

## Winter Course Students Give Strenuous Program

**Pathos and Humor Aplenty at Shorthorn Event**

One of the most enjoyable affairs of Farmers' Week was given by the Winter Course students Monday evening, February 14. Roberts Assembly Hall was packed with an enthusiastic lot of students who were bent on making the most of this final gathering at the close of the Winter Course term.

### Chickens Conquer Cow

The main feature of the program was a debate on the question, "Resolved: That poultry husbandry is preferable to dairying as a life work." E. S. Freeze, C. S. Hart, and W. L. Taylor took the poultryman's side, while H. D. Lincoln, F. J. Morgan, and R. W. Sharkey attempted to save the dairyman's neck. Clever speaking, good humor, and quick-wittedness kept interest up to top pitch every minute. The poultrymen won by unanimous vote of the judges.

### Judge Collects Ten Dollars

Charles S. Judge, whose subject was "The Immigrant Problem," won the annual Short Course speaking contest for the ten dollar cash prize presented by the extension department. As is often the case, there were agonizing moments of forgetfulness, some wholly unintentional humor, and volumes of pathos.

Vocal and piano solos, selections by the short course orchestra, and the decision by the judges completed the evening's program.



A WEST AFRICAN HOG TRAVELING IN STYLE

Victor M. Buck '16, sent us this photograph a little too late to instruct our Farmers' Week visitors in the art of shipping a hog. The animal handled so neatly above happens to be a wild hog killed in the far-off Camerouns of West Africa, where Mr. Buck is doing missionary work. These natives are the cooks for the missionary party, and, according to Mr. Buck, are unusually well clothed.



"WELCOME, PALEFACE BROTHER!"

The nine Indian Winter Course students who presented the Indian playlet written by Doctor Erl Bates as part of the Kermis program Wednesday evening of Farmers' Week. The mask held by the man at the extreme right is over 200 years old. Probably its beauty has not increased with age.

### Who Wants to Spend the Summer in Newfoundland?

The Secretary of the College has received a request for a man to fill a certain position just for this summer. It seems that the International Grenfell Association of Boston wants a young man to go to Canada Bay, Newfoundland, on their experimental farms. One man already there will provide him with rooms, cook for him, and provide him with helpers. Doctor Grenfell is eager to try out new varieties of turnips, oats, and alfalfa. The acceptant of this position will also superintend the summer work at the Mission's dairy farm at St. Anthony. There will be no salary forthcoming, but all living and traveling expenses will be paid.

### Bowling Alley Rendezvous for Plant Breeder and Physiologist

(THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN repudiates all responsibility for this item. It was submitted by a professor in one of the departments concerned.)

Much interest has been aroused in the agricultural faculty by the published results of intelligence tests. The possibility of making a broader application of this feature of our educational system was recognized by the departments of plant breeding and plant physiology. The latter group challenged the former to meet them in contest at the local bowling alley.

A special evening was set aside for this event. Preceding the main event there was a preliminary verbal combat, which might well be likened to certain contests of great interest, held in the arenas of the turbulent sister Republic just to

the south of us. Finally, the real match was pulled off. The results are tabulated in the following table:

	Average Score per Game	
	Bowling	Duck Pins
Pl. Breed.	116.70±2.19	76.60±2.64
Pl. Phys.	107.86±3.84	84.30±3.39
Difference	8.84±4.42	7.70±4.30

(± means plus and minus.)

A casual study of the above table might indicate that Plant Breeding was superior at bowling, while Plant Physiology led in the lighter and more delicate game of duck pins. It is not unlikely that other experiments have been performed by the men of these departments, as well as by men in other departments of the College, where conclusions have been drawn from data no more significant than these. However, a careful analysis of the above data shows that neither of the above noted differences is significant. The odds indicate that they are due to chance. The experiment is to be repeated in the near future.

### Five Scholarships Offered for Next Year's Short Course

Five of the former presidents of the New York State Bankers Association, one of whom is R. H. Treman '78, have agreed to co-operate with the College of Agriculture in promoting agricultural work in the state. They will give five prizes to the boys and girls of the state who secure the highest grades in their work as conducted under the rules laid down by the college.

The prizes this year are to be in the form of scholarships of \$250 each, including maintenance and transportation for the short course given annually by the college from November until Farmers' Week.

### D. S. Cook '24, 1st Frosh To Win Eastman Stage

### E. S. Perregaux '22, Takes Second Place—Contest Even

The twelfth annual Eastman Stage was held Friday evening, February 18. All the old timers agreed that this was one of the best and the most closely contested Eastman stages ever held. Bailey Hall was well filled with an appreciative audience.

The winner, D. S. Cook '24, spoke first. He called attention to the large immigration into this country and the danger of lowering the living standards of Americans. He pointed to the fact that good farmers leave where the Japanese come in. The Wealthy bill was urged as a remedy.

L. K. Elmhirst '21, compared American farmers with those in England, Ireland, and India. He said that American farmers had many advantages but lacked co-operation. He decried militarism, deploring the fact that \$92 out of every \$100 of United States appropriation money was for army and navy.

A. C. Lechler '21, spoke on marketing. He pointed out that short loans lower prices by forcing the sale of farm products. He also stated that successful co-operation requires credit.

E. A. Perregaux '22, won second prize. He exemplified the ideal country minister by describing the life of Oberlin, a European rural pastor. Agricultural training was urged for country ministers.

R. L. Hahn '22, pointed out that 60 per cent of the young people in the United States were educated in poorly equipped country schools. He urged better schools, better teachers, and reorganization of finances of school districts.

B. A. Jennings '21, called attention to increase in tenant farming and the present hard times for farmers. He declared that there was danger of going back to the European system of small farms and great land owners. He advised ownership of farms, co-operation with neighbors, credit for farmers, better selling, and education.

Dean Mann made the prefatory remarks and introduced the speakers. Professor C. H. Tuck gave the decision of the judges, and Professor James T. Quarles, aided and abetted by the organ, supplied the tunelessness for the occasion.

The scholarships to be given this year are for proficiency in general agriculture, dairy work, fruit growing, home economics, and poultry raising.

"Farmers' Week needs no introduction to the farmers of New York State," said Dean Mann in his address of welcome to the Farmers' Week guests. "It is one of the things the government is doing to aid farmers, for upon the development of agriculture depends the nation's success."

## THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

JACK FLEMIN', Editor

Vol. II March 1921

### Historically Speaking

Once upon a time (fear not; this is not going to be a Grimm story), there gathered together and spread themselves around over the top of this broad Hill an exceeding great multitude of farmers, their wives, their children, their pets (don't misconstrue the use of that word "pets"; it simply emphasizes the statement that the farmers brought their wives and children along), and varied and sundry other impedimenta. Well, anyway, everybody got together and we had Farmers' Week.

Now that everyone is agreed that there was a Farmers' Week, that the milk discussion by Brothers Miller and Nathans proved conclusively that milk is produced by cows, and that the Sa Goo Lee sign in Roberts Hall was not the Indian for Chop Suey, we shall proceed with our ruminations. (We might have said reminiscences rather than ruminations, but rumination has a pleasing, stable atmosphere about it.)

Ruminating, then, and this time seriously, as is our wont, we arrive at the conclusion that no small part of the success of the Week was due to the good work of the student committees and their leaders. And while it has always seemed to us that the College of Agriculture, probably because of the very nature of its work, teaches practical, tangible service to one's community more vigorously than does any other college of the University, yet this Farmers' Week experience served to concretely visualize for the undergraduate an instance of the meaning and worth of service.

But perhaps of even greater value to the student is the realization, brought about by this coming in close touch with the farmer, that these folks are the ones the College directly serves. That may seem an obvious, trite thing to say, but more than a few of our graduates left this neighborhood lacking even the germ of this realization.

### Congress Awaits Your Letter

All have heard by this time of the Poultry Congress to be held at the Hague next September. Professor James E. Rice, chairman of the organization committee of the American Council for the World Poultry Congress, is busy obtaining support for an appropriation bill now before the House of Representatives to provide for financing the American exhibit. In order that some of our near-sighted congressmen may more readily see the light, everyone who still recalls his alphabet is urged to write his representative and demand support for the bill.

Briefly, the Poultry Congress will be a great educational meeting, it will better international feeling, and it will improve our commercial relations. Nineteen other countries will participate, and the United States is better able to take part than any of them. The cost to send across an exhibit worthy of this country will be about fifteen thousand dollars.

### A Final Word

While we have some regrets and misgivings as to how well the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN has fulfilled its mission during the past few months, we are, on the other hand, able to look forward with assurance to the next year or so of its existence. For we have decided (the decisional "we" is quite editorial) to cut loose from our moorings and ease away from this little journal of human interest. The April issue will witness the baptism of fire of our successor.

The CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN is still in a too conveniently plastic stage, and it will take much thought and hard work to make it of permanent value. We are not yet sure of the attitude of our readers toward it. But some few have definitely encouraged its existence, so that it is left to Father Time to determine its value in the scheme of things.

We have burned a good many metered feet of the midnight Mazda over this section of THE COUNTRYMAN, but we don't begrudge even an inch. It has been an experience both profitable in a practical way and educational in a human way. It seemed to be the sort of thing able to keep our wide expanse of mouth grinning when nothing else would.

Two of our faculty were overheard discussing on the campus the invasion of men's sphere by women. At a distance, two coeds met and fervently embraced each other. Professor Robb rose to remark, "There's another case of a woman doing a man's work." And Professor Van Rennsalaer responded, "Yes, but there's equal compensation."

Neighbor Hinman out there in An Hus informs us that the crowding at his lecture on hog raising during the short course at Columbia University was not too severe. His audience fluctuated from four to six persons. All these were enthusiastic hog men, probably owning a bevy of from one-half to one and one-half porkers.

### THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

#### RONDEAU

B.A. you are; no loftier degree  
Could give you any stronger stand  
with me,  
They tell me you're a prof and  
getting gray,  
That's nothing in my life; you're  
just B.A.  
Who holds you other, knows you  
not, perdie!  
Such men there are who, to describe  
a tree,  
Mouth Latinistic titles, pompously,  
Were human built another way,  
B.A., you are!  
I wouldn't care if you were Ph.D.—  
Strength, patience, kindness, simplicity  
Would spur my blithesome rime  
to disobey  
Convention's sacred boundaries,  
and say,  
B.A.!

U. R.

Farm Practice Instructor—  
"Now, here's a heifer out of a  
14,000 pound cow . . ."  
Student—"Quit your kidding!  
Fourteen thousand pounds is as  
big as an elephant."

Henry Ford announces himself  
about to invent a mechanical cow.  
We have ourself found fault with  
certain details of the natural  
model, and often thought, for instance,  
that if we had the making  
of them we'd alter the length of  
the tail. The way the Lord makes  
'em, it's just the right length to  
sting you in the face. We trust  
Henry will think of this while  
planning improvements.

But let no such light remarks as  
these—a compet has just been  
thrust headlong from this office for  
looking over our shoulder and calling  
them cow-ardly—let no such  
remarks, as we were saying, withhold  
Mr. Ford's publicity men from  
even greater efforts. The prospect  
of mechanical cows opens great  
vistas for agricultural students.  
We force a day when there will be  
no need of afternoons lavished on  
tracing pedigrees in An Hus 10!

#### In 1929

"Where are you going, my pretty  
maid?"  
"I'm going a-milking, Sir," she said.  
"Can I go with you, my pretty  
maid?"  
"If you're a garage-man, Sir," she  
said.  
"I will give thee milk in a silver  
cup  
If you'll catch my herd and crank  
it up!"

E. D.

We surely caught one horrible  
error while reading proof for this  
issue. One of the Farmers' Week  
speakers, I. Elkin Nathans, was  
halled as the secretary of the Mild  
Conference Board of New York  
City.

Well, E. D. had to leave us the  
last line, anyway.

E. D. II.





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## Iroquois Indians Are Farmers' Week Guests

**Chief Nicodemus Billy, Former Carlisle Football Star, Speaker**

Among the Farmers' Week visitors this year were 22 representatives of the Iroquois nation of the state. Dean Mann delivered a special speech of welcome to them. Chief Nicodemus Billy, Tonawanda Seneca, replied with a resolution signed by the members of the delegation and the short course Indian students, expressing the gratification of his people for the college and the opportunities it offered, and further stated their impressions of Cornell. Progress in agriculture, the Indian basic industry, assures a brighter future for the race, according to Chief Nicodemus. Acknowledgments were made to Dean Mann and the faculty, who were responsible for making the experiment a success, and also to Dr. Erl Bates, whose unselfish efforts have meant a real service to the Indians.

### Dinner Adds to Happiness

As a climax to the stay, a buffet dinner was given at Arbor Inn by several professors of the college faculty for the students and guests. Nicodemus Billy, former Carlisle football star, acted as toastmaster. Professor D. J. Crosby, the first speaker, outlined the policy of the college toward the Indian as that of a counselor and advisor on matters for their benefit. Representatives of the various reservations were called upon, and all expressed appreciation of the welcome and entertainment afforded them and of the work the college had done in the interests of their students in the short course. The toastmaster emphasized forcefully that it was up to the Indians themselves to do their part. Professor Robinson spoke briefly of future plans for extension work on the reservations. Dr. Bates concluded the program by tracing the history and development of the Indian work, and the future in training them for farming and homemaking.

## Professor Rice Works for Tariff Against Chinese Eggs

Professor James E. Rice of the department of poultry husbandry recently spent two weeks in Washington with regard to tariff protection from Chinese eggs. On January 24 a committee from the American Poultry Association had a forty-five minute hearing before the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives. Following the hearing the poultrymen spent nine days preparing a statement of reasons and recommendations for a tariff protection from Chinese eggs.

This report emphasized the importance of the poultry industry, directly and indirectly, to other industries of the United States. It stated that the poultry industry consumed annually \$600,000,000 in grain and grain products. Atten-

tion was called to the danger of disaster due to Oriental competition. The increase in importation of eggs from the Orient was from \$1,000,000 in 1914 to \$16,000,000 in 1920.

Due to differences in standards of living it costs six cents to produce a dozen eggs in China under normal conditions and twenty-five cents a dozen in the United States. Transportation rates from China are as low as freight rates from some of the principal poultry producing centers in the United States to New York City.

Ordinarily there is a surplus of eggs produced in the United States every year. Also practically all the shipments from the Orient arrive during the three months of highest production, further glutting the market, injuring the poultrymen, and doing no one much good.

The committee of poultrymen recommended protective tariff rates based on the difference in cost of production.

## Dom Econ County Fair Good Enough to Eat

The Dom Econ County Fair was an entirely new and interesting kind of exhibit for the Farmers' Week visitors. It included a well-planned display of food and clothing and home-made labor-saving equipment. Department A was composed of foods. Here were canned goods, fruits, vegetables, and jellies, jams, and preserves. In the next section were the baked goods, the breads, cakes, cookies, and pies. The candy section came next and contained countless varieties, all of them inducing one to become a shop-lifter.

Department B contained the clothing exhibit. Here was a variety of garments well-made and attractive in appearance. There was also some work done by Junior Project workers, girls from 10-16 years of age. The labor-saving equipment included a fireless cooker, a dress form, and other useful and easily constructed articles.

The products were judged by persons who had judged goods at real county fairs. A standard score card was used to show the points upon which standards were formed.

## Heard on the Sidelines

A CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN more or less star reporter was just leaving the dairy ice cream parlor when one of our Farmers' Week guests stepped up breezily, slammed down a quarter of a dollar, and smilingly exclaimed: "One!"

"One what?"

"One ice cream."

"Yes, but what kind?"

"Oh! chocolate."

"What size?"

"What sizes have you got?"

"Large and small."

"Small, please."

And he got his cream to cool his by this time fevered brow, and slunk away.

## Round-Uppers Invade Risley Hall for Feast

**Eating and Talking Session Enjoyed by Nearly 100**

Ninety-seven members and former members of the Round-Up Club gathered at the annual banquet in Prudence Risley Hall on Tuesday evening of Farmers' Week. Bob Howard, chairman of the committee, had provided for a steak dinner which the hungry men from the easternmost end of the Ag campus rapidly stowed away. After that, cigarettes and pipes were lighted up, chairs were pushed back, and everyone was all "set" to listen to the speakers of the evening.

Professor Udall from the Vet College led off with a talk on the contagious abortion problem which faces New York State breeders. He outlined the cause of the disease and the steps to take in controlling it. Following a violin solo, John D. Miller, vice-president of the Dairy men's League, talked upon his dreams for the future of the League. "It would take either a very wise or a very rash man to predict just exactly what is in store for the League," said Mr. Miller, "but I'll try and tell you what I hope will come to pass." Briefly put, this consists in the acquisition by the League of enough manufacturing plants to take care of the surplus milk which is produced at certain periods of the year and convert it into milk products. As it is now, whenever there is a surplus, the dealers have to take it, whether they want it or not, and this is hurting the market for milk.

### "Fat" Huntington, Benedict

"Fat" Huntington '19, had recently picked a first mate and set sail upon the honeymoon sea, and Doctor Maynard, the toastmaster, called upon him to speak. "Fat" spoke briefly, and very neatly took advantage of the opportunity to take a dig at Jimmy Beiermeister who, he said, had prompted the toastmaster to call upon him.

The get-together closed with a stunt by Stillwell and Welti of the Musical Clubs. Their saw and whistling stunt which had met with such favor on the Christmas trip made a decided hit once again. Stillwell was called back three times to demonstrate what could be done in the way of coaxing music out of an ordinary Disston saw.

Professor Warren spoke during Farmers' Week on present and future prices of farm products. He said that present low prices were due to deflation, large crops, and panic. He showed that the same conditions followed the Civil War. Farmers should hold as much as possible of their products on the farms and wait for higher prices. The scale of farm prices is at its lowest possible ebb and must turn for the better within two or three years at the most.

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## DOM ECON

Dorothy Cushman '21, will attend the National Athletic Conference for women, to be held at the University of Indiana, March 18 and 19. She has also been chosen to give the toast for the Eastern Colleges, at the banquet given for the delegates.

Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Associate State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents, and Claribel Nye, State Leader of Study Clubs, attended a meeting of Extension workers of ten eastern states, held in Springfield, Mass., February 23-25.

Professors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose attended the meeting of the American Home Economics Association, held in connection with the superintendents' meeting of the National Education Association at Atlantic City, February 28 to March 4.

Mrs. Margaret Fish has resigned her position as associate manager of the cafeteria and will return to take charge of The Motor Inn, at Westfield. The Motor Inn is owned by Mrs. Fish and is open only during the summer season.

Professors Cora Binzel and Alma Binzel traveled to Atlantic City to attend the meeting of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, held in connection with the meeting of the National Education Association during the week of February 27 to March 4.

A larger number of women registered for the 1921 Homemakers' Conference than ever before in the history of Farmers' Weeks at Cornell. Farm Bureau women from all but one of the organized counties and official delegates from twenty-seven out of the thirty-one home bureaus were present.

The February meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was held in the home economics building, February 18. Professor Alma Binzel addressed the meeting on "Awakened Interest in Child Training Courses in Colleges."

Professor Flora Rose recently returned from a trip thru the middle western states. She visited the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Research Laboratory at Iowa University, and several hospitals in Chicago.

Out-of-state speakers on the Homemakers' Program for Farmers' Week were Miss E. E. Pearce of the American Red Cross, Miss Bary of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, a member of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium.

Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel of Yale University will come to Cornell March 25 as a lecturer on the research program. Dr. Mendel will speak upon "What Constitutes a Food."

## No Call for Undertaker at Eastern End of Campus During Farmers' Week

Comments from the regions of the University barns during Farmers' Week indicated that things were moving in no indeterminate way out there. The farmers' cow judging competition, the students' livestock show, and the sale of surplus stock were the headlines.

The cow judging competition for the farmers aroused much enthusiasm, the object being to select and place the cows in order of production as shown by yearly fat records. There were two classes, ten animals in each, one class being composed entirely of pure-bred Holsteins, and the other of individuals from various milking breeds. The results were graded on the basis of 100 and medals were given to the six highest contestants. Mr. Charles Small of Freeville secured the high score of 77.

## Students' Stock Well Shown

The student livestock show, conducted under the direction of the Round-Up Club, proved to be a real show and some excellent showing and fitting was in evidence. John S. Clark, superintendent of the Mixer herd of Guernseys, judged the horses and cattle while Mr. Mark Smith, former sheep specialist in the college, made awards in the sheep and swine classes. The keenest competition was staged in the cattle classes and with 12 winners from the various classes, the contest for grand champion was close. William MacMillan, showing the Hereford herd sire, was given the sweepstakes cup. The animal was admirably fitted and faultlessly shown in the ring. There were only two classes of horses shown, F. Boshart winning the championship with a gray percheron gelding from George Burrows, who showed a black yearling colt. Miles Frye was given the cup in the championship for the sheep ring, while Alexander Zeissig was easily the winner in the swine classes.

## Glista Dinah Tops Sale

The livestock sale on Friday afternoon went off in fine style with the pavilion filled with ready bidders. Glista Dinah topped the sale at \$430, and went to Frank Roe of Ithaca. Two bull calves, eight and six months old, sold for \$260 and \$250 respectively. Millie, grade hackey mare, was the shining light from the horse department and sold for \$275 to Harry Fraleigh of Red Hook. Millie was shown by Miss Rupert, who broke and trained her as a three-gaited saddler. In view of the falling prices for farm animals the sale compared very favorably with those of previous years.

## Country Correspondent Value to Community—Miss Feint

"The work of the country correspondent offers an opportunity second only to that of the preacher or teacher, often taking to a great degree." (Continued on page 7, center)

## FARM CROPS

J. H. Vorhees, formerly of the farm crops department and later an associate editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, is now assisting in the investigation and organization branch of the General Motors Company with headquarters in New York.

O. W. Dynes, formerly instructor in this department, is now associate professor of agronomy at Knoxville, Tenn. He has charge of farm crops teaching and plant breeding investigations.

Doctor R. G. Wiggans has been engaged in extension work for the department during the months of December and February.

Doctor E. V. Hardenburg attended the seventh annual meeting of the Potato Association of America held at Chicago on December 31. He was elected president of this organization for 1921.

Doctor Hardenburg also acted as judge of the Massachusetts Corn Show held in Boston during the week of February 7th.

R. C. Dikeman '21, began his studies in the department as assistant in farm crops on February 1. He has entered the graduate school and will major in plant pathology.

J. R. Bectel, recently of Penn State department of horticulture, is temporarily succeeding M. D. Butler as assistant extension professor of vegetable gardening. Professor Butler resigned to succeed W. C. Stokoe '13, as county agent at Cortland.

Mr. R. W. Axt, who has been doing graduate work in the department, has accepted a position as assistant horticulturist in the Experiment Station of Louisiana State College of Agriculture at Baton Rouge. Mr. Axt received a fellowship from Maryland State College and would have gotten his M.A. in June, but preferred to enter commercial work.

The second annual meeting of the Cornell Dairy Students Association was held in the cheese room of the dairy building, Thursday evening, February 17.

The meeting was followed by a banquet which was attended by eighty dairy students. W. E. Ayers, Dean of the Winter Course, was toastmaster. Talks were given by C. S. Thompson, W.C. '14, president of the Dairy Association, at present division superintendent of the Dairymen's League at Vernon, and H. Middaugh, W.C. '06, superintendent of the Scranton and Wilkes-barre plants of Smith & Clark Company. F. M. Kelly, W.C. '21, spoke in behalf of the Winter Course students.

W. V. Price '18, R. A. Perry '18, M. D. Livermore '24, and D. Harvard gave several quartet selections.

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Among 19 of the winter course students in vegetable gardening, ten will return to their home and continue their work in commercial production.

Professor Stocking attended the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Dairymen's Association, held at Hartford, January 19-21. He addressed the meeting on "Problems of the Milk Producer" and "Milking Machines and the Production of Market Milk."

Professor Hosmer of the forestry department attended the meetings of the American Forestry Association in Washington during the latter part of February, where matters of far-reaching policy in connection with the conduct of that organization were discussed. While in Washington he had conferences with officials of the United States Forest Service in connection with recent developments in forestry work.

The poultry department is to have a new 10,000-egg Buckeye Mammoth Incubator. It was shipped in January and is expected here soon. This will be by far the largest incubator in the poultry department's equipment, since their largest machine now will hold only 2400 eggs.

This incubator contains many modern devices, among which is an electric fan to keep the temperature even thruout. It will be established in the mechanics room on the first floor of the poultry husbandry building.

Professor Myers of the agricultural economics department told his Farmers' Week guests that there are three ways of securing a farm: purchase, inheritance, and marriage. In the last two cases he said that the farm is not the main consideration.

(Editor's Note: Well, speaking of that last consideration, some farmers are easier to separate from their wives than from their farms.)

### RURAL EDUCATION

Professors Brim, Butterworth, and Works, and Mr. F. L. Lathrop of the department of rural education attended a joint meeting of college teachers of education and the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, at Atlantic City, February 25 to March 2. They were all on the program for talks.

Cora E. Binzel and Professor R. M. Stewart of the department of rural education addressed a meeting of the National Society for Vocational Education held at Atlantic City, February 21-25.

February 21-25 was Superintendents' Week. This is the first affair of its kind ever held here and it was designed for district superintendents who have charge of rural schools. The work was given by Dr. M. B. Hillegas of Teacher's College, Columbia. Professors Kruse, Brim, Butterworth, Ferris, and G. M. Riley and W. A. Hol-

### Country Correspondent Value to Community—Miss Feint

(Continued from page 6, center)

gree the place of either in the building of a community when such an agent is absent, lacking, or inefficient." Evaluating the country correspondent in these words, Miss Mabel G. Feint, Farm Press Correspondent at Cortland, addressed the Community Newspaper Conference during Farmers' Week. Editors and readers alike have failed, in Miss Feint's opinion, to realize the financial, the moral, and the co-operative value of a capable country correspondent. The value may be an aid to the community fully as much as to the paper.

Drawing from her own experience Miss Feint has found that editors rarely assist their correspondents in their work, hence the common inability of the latter to ferret out real news, and to discard inane and trivial items. The speaker advocated conferences and informal discussions between editors and their correspondents, a never-failing method for bringing about true co-operation.

### Would Create Contracts 'Tween College and Seed Company

Commenting before a Farmers' Week audience on the impossibility of a college experiment station to commercialize new strains of seed, Lewis A. Toan, representative of the Hickox-Rumsey Company of Batavia, proposed the creation of special contracts between the college and the seed company. The college's method of distributing small lots of newly propagated seed to farmers results unsatisfactorily commercially because the average farmer has neither the training nor the facilities to keep the crop pure, free from disease, and separate at harvest and at threshing time, according to Mr. Toan.

A reliable seed firm with trained plant breeders and plant pathologists, and with special machinery for grading and cleaning, can efficiently co-operate with the college. Mr. Toan believed that in this way the farmer's ideals in seed selection could be best kept up.

### Some Milking Machines Just for Selling, Not Satisfaction

"Too many milking machines now on the market or soon to be placed on sale are intended to sell rather than to give satisfaction," according to Dr. R. S. Breed of the Geneva Experiment Station in his Farmers' Week talk. Dr. Breed particularly denounced these unreliable firms who feel that their obligation ends with the selling of the machine. The companies must provide for continual service to the dairyman, giving full instructions for cleaning and operating, as well as supplying the machine owner with stock parts when necessary.

Dr. Breed based his statements on the experience of the Geneva Station, where the greatest ulti-

comb of the rural education department assisted. The subjects taken up were supervision, the use of standardized tests, the curriculum, and school buildings.

### PLANT BREEDING

On Thursday afternoon of Farmers' Week, Dr. Castle of Harvard University gave a talk before the Synopsis Club and reviewed some of the newer phases of genetics. Some members of the faculty and others interested were invited by the members of the club. The club intends to have other outside speakers during the year, and has appointed Dr. Love, Mr. Brunson, and Mr. Eyster to act as a committee to make arrangements for the meetings.

Mr. Dietz, who has been taking graduate work in the plant breeding department, has returned to Ames, Iowa, where he is working for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is experimenting with methods of controlling cereal diseases by breeding. He intends to return to Cornell next year and finish his work for a degree.

Dr. Russell of the department of plant breeding spent a week in Washington during the latter part of January and visited the various departments of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

During the last week of January Professor Hutchinson of the plant breeding department visited several of the agricultural colleges of New England.

Dr. Emerson of the department of plant breeding recently visited several of the larger agricultural colleges of the west, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan were among those included.

mate economy was obtained by dealing only with reliable, well-established firms whose machines have stood the test of time and who are willing to give adequate repair. The best companies, in Dr. Breed's opinion, have sanitary experts in the field ready to show users of their machines just what they need to do in order to produce certified or high grade milk. The milk producer not having the services of such an expert may injure the dairy industry by putting out poor quality products.

### Would Home Mix Fertilizers

The point invariably impressed at the ten or more Farmers' Week lectures on fertilizers was the economic importance of home mixing at the present time. The prices on ready mixed goods have not declined to any great extent, whereas the prices of the individual fertilizing materials have dropped considerably. An average saving of ten dollars a ton is assured by home mixing. Never before has home mixing returned so great a profit as it does at the present time.



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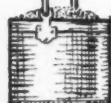
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